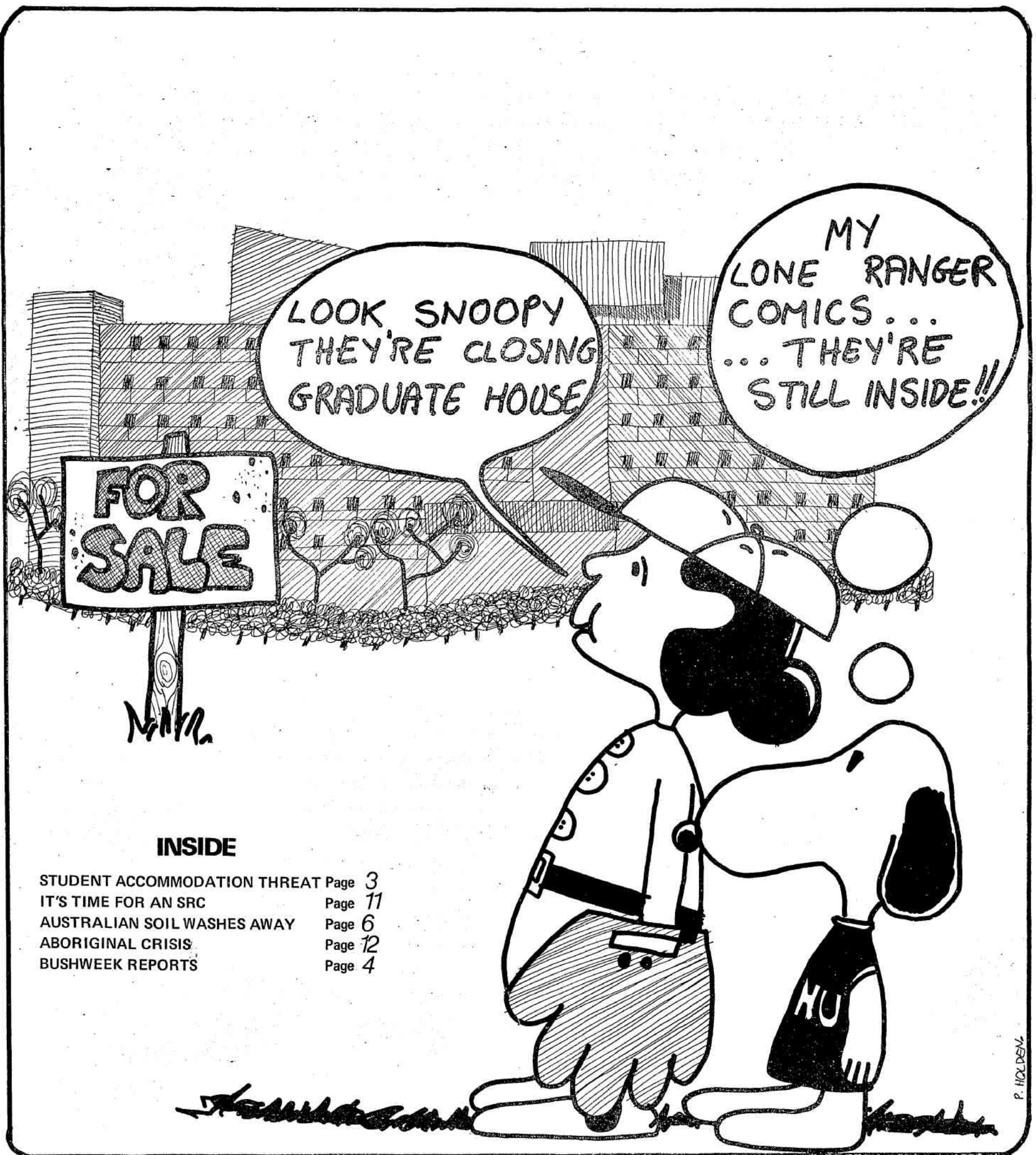


Woroni



THE PAPER OF THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 33 NUMBER 10 WEDNESDAY 9th SEPTEMBER



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P. HOLDEN

EDITORIAL

There are two articles in this edition which advocate the introduction of a Students' Representative Council. This would replace the current system of general meetings every two weeks where policy is decided by those who turn up. With a representative system, policy would be decided by elected representatives, but with the provision that general meetings can be called over issues that students feel they want to decide or change policy upon.

Reaction against the reintroduction of an SRC system will undoubtedly come from the faction that currently dominates the Students' Association. This issue, I am sure, will be a major issue in the coming weeks.

The last date for withdrawal from units for this year will be this Friday, the first of third term. If you want to withdraw from any of your units get your course variations forms to the relevant Faculty Office before then. Withdrawing is a healthy way to get out of a sure fail.

THAI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION IN CANBERRA

presents

Thai Night

SATURDAY 12 SEPTEMBER 1981

ANU REFECTORY

7.30 pm - 1.00 am

DINNER, DANCE, AND CULTURAL SHOWS

Dinner will consist of many varied Thai dishes which will be followed by a display of six cultural shows including Thai Boxing, Classical Thai Dances and Traditional Folk Dances.

Money raised from Thai Night will go to fund schools in the rural areas of Thailand and in the poorer areas of Bangkok, and the provision of libraries and books for these schools. Last year the Thai Students' Association raised over \$800 for these projects and hope to be able to surpass this figure this year.

TICKETS: \$9 each AVAILABLE FROM:
WARRUT - Room X 29 Bruce Hall
THIPPA - Room 259 Garran Hall
PAT - Room 305 Burgmann College.

A limited number will be sold at the door.

WORONI DEADLINES FOR THIRD TERM

No.	10 Deadline	31 Aug.	Issued	8 Sept.
No. 11	"	15 Sept.	"	23 Sept.
No. 12	"	26 Sept.	"	2 Oct.
No. 13	"	10 Oct.	"	21 Oct.

Please note that the policy speeches (or blurbs, as they are known in the trade) for the Students' Association Elections will be printed in the October 2nd Edition.

Policy statements must reach the Editors by 26 September. Remember to supply a photo. These can be obtained at Student Travel in the Concessions Area.

THE COTTAGE

The Cottage will be reopened on Monday 7th September. Any interested roster workers contact the Students Association Office, 49 2442.

A NICE PLACE TO HAVE A BREAK

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A.N.U. JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

WILL MEET ON MONDAY 14 SEPTEMBER

AT 7pm

IN THE UNION BOARD ROOM

Guest speaker will be arranged.

All members are urged to come.

Wine & Cheese provided

UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATIVE BOOKSHOP LIMITED

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Nominations are invited for the Election of Directors. Such nominations shall be signed by two or more members and shall be accompanied by a memorandum signed by the Candidate (who must be a member) signifying his desire to be a candidate.

There will be three positions contested due to the normal retirement by rotation required under the rules.

Forms are available from the undersigned and should be lodged at the Registered Office, 76-84 Bay Street, Broadway 2007 by 4.00 pm on Friday 11th September 1981.

Candidates shall be 21 years or over.

C. Williams
Secretary.

TAKE A JUMP

WITH THE CCAE PARACHUTE CLUB

All ANU Students welcome

- * Basic training & 1st jump \$80.00
norm. \$90.00
- * Each successive jump (which includes use of all necessary equipment, instructor and aircraft) \$8.00
(norm. \$12.50 (or even \$17.00 in Sydney))

* FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT:
Janice Pfister, B17 Student Res. CCAE
Jo Edney, B15 " " "
(Ph. 51 5632)

A.N.U. STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Nominations are called for the following positions:

PRESIDENT, TREASURER, TRUSTEE,
AUS SECRETARY, WORONI EDITOR(S),
AUS DELEGATES (5 POSITIONS).

Nominations are now open and will close at 12 noon on Wednesday 23 September 1981.

Candidates must be members of the Students' Association. Nominations must be signed by two persons eligible to vote in the election (members of the Students' Association) and must contain a signed statement of the nominee's willingness to act in the position if elected.

Times and places of voting will be advised at a later date.

Voting will be by ballot box and will be held in the week 6 - 12 October 1981.

JEFFREY DALTON
Acting Returning Officer.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES

* THIRD TERM *

FUN RUN

1pm Friday 18th September. Open to all students, staff and Sports Union members. The course is set around the ANU grounds, full details to be posted on campus noticeboards soon. You *don't* have to be competitive to join in - you can even *walk* if you want! Entry form available at Sports Union.

LEARN TO PLAY

Volleyball - Thursdays 17th and 24th September, 12 noon at the Sports Hall.

Basketball - Fridays 18th and 25th September 12 noon at the Sports Hall.

Both activities are just basic introduction to give you a few clues to these popular games.

MOUNTAIN SURVIVAL COURSE

September 12th and 13th

Snow camping weekend where semi-experienced cross-country skiers and bushwalkers can discuss and learn about survival techniques in the mountains.

John Turnbull, an experienced mountain explorer, will lead the group and instruct with regards equipment needs, essential supplies, precautionary measures and emergency survival techniques. You will learn to build snow-caves for protection, or even an igloo if you like! A great success last year.

GYMNASTICS FOR ADULTS

Mondays 1-2pm, Kingsley Street Hall.

A non-competitive supervised group for people interested doing something different suitable for any ability.

SOCIAL HOCKEY

Five teams have nominated so far to engage in this game, about one lunchtime per week. Any other takers?

HORSERIDING CLASSES

Start first week of third term. Most days available, 4-5 or 5-6 pm. Beginners, Intermediate or Advanced.

BEGINNERS SWIMMING

Starting soon; excellent instruction at Civic Olympic Pool.

For information on all these activities contact the Recreation Office at the Sports Union or ring 49 2860.

GAYS ON CAMPUS

This is a new group for discussions of gay issues and planning campus activities.

Meetings are every Wednesday in the Union Board Room at 1pm. All gay people are welcome.

GAY MEDIA

Gay Community News

is a Melbourne-based news and features magazine. A number of nearly complete sets are available at greatly reduced prices through Gays on Campus. They can be bought at a meeting of the group or by leaving a message at the S.A. Office.

Gay Information, a journal of gay and feminist theory, is also available through the group.

AIDA - THE SUPREME GRAND OPERA

Canberra Opera is looking for actors to be sold-iers in their coming production of AIDA at the National Indoor Centre at Bruce. Your commitment would be mid November to mid December.

Ages preferred 20-40 and height 5'9" and taller.

This company of soldiers will be a vital part of the stage movement and set changing in the opera, and your involvement promises to be both challenging and interesting.

For further information contact the Production Co-ordinator Marilyn Dooley on 822311 (w) or 541543 (h) or leave a message at the Canberra Opera Office (470249).

ACCOMMODATION THREAT

JEFFREY DALTON

Surprise, surprise!! It being the beginning of third term one would have thought that nothing outrageous that required immediate student attention should happen. WRONG!! Let me relate to you the events of the past four days.

On Friday last I received my agenda papers for the meeting of Council to be held on Friday 11th September and you could have knocked me down with a feather when I read the following motion for the consideration of Council for this Friday:

"That Council authorise the Vice-Chancellor to proceed as follows:

- (i) as soon as practicable close Graduate House as a University hall of residence;
- (ii) consider the most desirable form in which to use the premises of Graduate House as an income earning venture and proceed to that use without delay;
- (iii) as soon as practicable close Burton Hall as an undergraduate hall of residence and use the premises in one of the following forms:
 - (a) Blocks 3 and 4 (at present 124 places) as a graduate hall (to be known as Burton Hall) containing approximately 68 places and that Blocks 1 and 2 (at present 124 places) continue as premises for undergraduates with the possibility that 62 places be added to Garran Hall in the self-service mode and 62 places be attached to Bruce Hall in the fully serviced mode;
 - or

(b) Blocks 1 and 2 and Blocks 3 and 4 as a graduate hall of residence (to be known as Burton Hall) containing approximately 136 places;

or

(c) Blocks 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 as a graduate hall of residence to provide approximately 120 places and approximately 20 offices (i.e. one floor of a block such as Block 1 and 2) for academic purposes."

Can you believe it? Students and other interested parties are given one week to consider a proposal as important as this. The residents of Burton Hall and Graduate House have not been consulted on the desirability or otherwise of this proposal and consequently it will be extremely difficult to have their views represented at Council. As well the Co-ordinating Committee for University Student Accommodation has not met to discuss the proposal. Maybe the views of interested parties are not important to those who have put forward this recommendation.

There can be no doubt in my mind that this is one of the most serious situations that students have been faced with for a long time. Additionally, it is certain that there is no lack of resolve on the part of those in the administration, who are, effectively, advocating the closure of Graduate House and the closure of Burton Hall as we know it.

It seems clear that little thought has been given to the effects that this proposal will have on students. Consequently it becomes our responsibility to state forcefully the effects of the closures, and the views of students generally in relation to the philosophy behind this recommendation.

Council meets on Friday to vote on this motion. It is intended that we consolidate our opinions and express them without hesitation. To give effect to this objective all interested people are urged to attend a meeting to be held on Thursday night commencing at 7.30 pm.

**THURSDAY 10th
GARRAN HALL
COMMON ROOM
7-30 pm**

THEATRE: IT ISN'T ALL GREEK

When Croce came out with the rallying cry: All history is contemporary history, he hit on a formula that promised life to culture at large. Think of the freedom that accompanies the realisation that

All architecture is contemporary architecture,
All fashion is contemporary fashion,
All painting is contemporary painting,
All theatre is contemporary theatre.

To be contemporary is to be alive. Our responsibility to the civilization of the past is not to reproduce its deceased likeness in a series of death masks, but to liberate into the life of the present-day. It is because the present day is continually changing that the ways in which the past converges on us is constantly being redefined. Each generation writes its own history books, each age of readers defines its own 'Great Tradition', and in time after time people come to the theatres - not out of an antiquarian interest in Shakespeare, or Beckett or Euripides - but to see theatre *live*.

Corkscrew's production of HIPPOLYTUS is this kind of play. The production is not interested in the boring old Greeks who live in footnotes and learned dissertations. It learns from them - sure. It listens to their voice But in the end, the production is interested in the *living* theatre of the Greeks. It is interested in recreating for audiences today the experience which the Greek audience had when they first say the play, the experience of exhilarating, contemporary theatre.

HIPPOLYTUS

23-26 SEPTEMBER

CHILDERS STREET HALL

8 p.m.

STAFF STUDENT FORUM

'DILEMMA OF DEATH AND DYING'

The Staff/Student forum is presenting a series of four lunchtime talks on this theme in third term.

Speakers will look, in turn, at the financial, legal, medical, and personal problems involved. They will include a senior public servant, a lecturer in law, a general practitioner, and a bereavement counsellor.

The series will begin on Thursday, September 10 with a talk on 'The High Cost of Dying', and will continue on succeeding Thursdays. Meetings will be held in Room G27 in the Hayden-Allen complex, between 1 - 2 pm. There will be ample time for discussion.

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AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ELECTION OF STUDENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF THE FACULTIES

1. I give notice that it is necessary to hold elections for student members of the Board of The Faculties as the term of office of the present members expires on 31 August 1981.

Those to be elected are ---

- 1. One member elected by the undergraduate students of each faculty from among their number;
- 2. One member elected from among their number by the graduate students in The Faculties;
- 3. One member elected from among their number by the undergraduate students of The Faculties.

2. Eligibility to vote is:

- 1. All students enrolled for a course of study for a degree of bachelor other than Bachelor of Letters degree course are the undergraduate students for the purposes of the election of a student member from among their numbers by the undergraduate students of each faculty and may nominate candidates, be nominated as candidates and vote for the candidate to be elected from their faculties. Undergraduate students doing combined courses e.g. Arts/Law are eligible to nominate, be nominated and to vote in both faculties.
- 2. All students enrolled in The Faculties for a degree of Master or for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the degree of Bachelor of Letters or a Graduate Diploma, Master qualifying students and Legal Workshop students are the graduate students for the purposes of this election and are eligible to nominate candidates, be nominated as candidates and to vote for the candidate to be elected by the graduate students.
- 3. All students enrolled for a course of study for a degree of bachelor other than the Bachelor of Letters degree course and students enrolled in a subject or unit that is part of a course of study for a bachelor degree course are the undergraduate students for the purposes of the election of one member from amongst their number from the undergraduate students of The Faculties.

N.B. The effect of 2.1 and 2.3 is that all students enrolled for a single degree of bachelor other than the Bachelor of Letters degree will have two votes --- one under section 2.1 and one under 2.3.

A list of candidates will be posted on all notice boards in The Faculties and will be available from Faculty Secretaries and my office.

Voting

Polling booths will be located in each faculty office on Wednesday 16 September 1981 only between 9.00am and 6.00pm. All polling booths will open during the lunch hour.

Graduate students may vote at any faculty office. Undergraduate students enrolled for a single degree or a single unit or subject must vote in their own faculty office but combined course students may vote for candidates in both their faculties at either of their two faculty offices.

The location of faculty offices is ---

Faculty of Arts Ground floor, Haydon-Allen Building (off main entrance foyer).

Faculty of Asian Studies 3rd floor, Asian Studies/Law Link

Faculty of Economics, Gr. floor, Copland Bludg. (entrance from courtyard).

Faculty of Law, 2nd fl. Law School

Faculty of Science, Gr. flr, Life Sciences Bldg.

The result of these elections will be declared as soon as possible.

Term of office

The student members elected will be members of the Board of The Faculties under The Australian National University Act or the Board of The Faculties Statute and will hold office from 1 September 1981 for a period of one year.

Present members are eligible for re-election.

G.E. Dicker
Registrar.

Editors: Liga Vasils
Rohan Greenland

Typesetting: Peta Watt

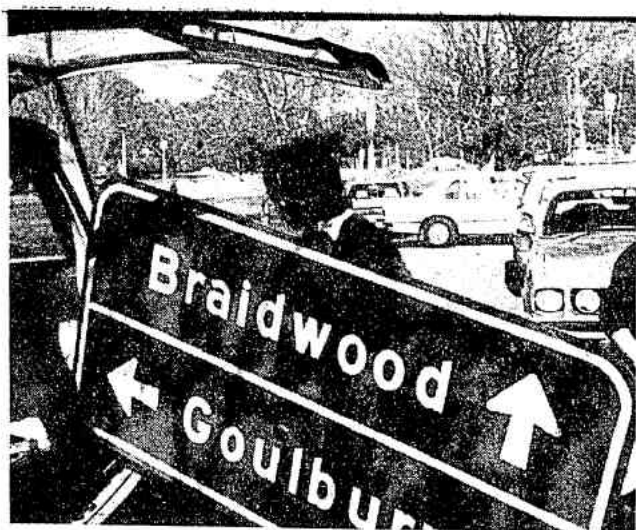
Photographer: J.T. Lamb

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DANGER! STUDENTS AT WORK

By R.J. Greenland.

Photos: Tas Smethurst



A typical snatch, the kind of which continued for 13 hours unchecked.

THE SCAVENGER HUNT

Results-

1st	Bruce Hall	16,221
2nd	Ursula College (Arsehole GUUC)	14,330
3rd	John XXIII College	13,786
4th	Garran Hall	10,765
5th	Burgmann College	7,840
6th	Eco I Plunderers	3,936

Burton/Earth Sciences collected lists, but did not appear for judging.
Andrew Thompson - missing, presumed slept in.

At 10.30pm in the Students' Association Office a sizable crowd gathered anxiously awaiting the list of nearly 150 items which would have to be obtained over the next 13½ hours. Eagerly contested, the Scavenger Hunt is traditionally the premier event of Bush Week. Usually contested only by the halls of residence, the event causes the police many headaches, but the local community are often attracted by the daring and enterprising nature of the competition. That is, of course, until they find that the street they're living in has been put on the pillage lists. This year Duffy Street and Braidwood were temporarily cancelled.

Shortly after 10.30 the lists were issued and hundreds of student snatch squads spread out of Canberra, co-ordinated by students working throughout the night in the various colleges.

By the time judging began, collections of plunder began to amass in the Union Court. Although the piles of loot were significantly smaller than last year, there were many items of interest. This year's Scavenger Hunt was also plagued by controversy. Many reactionary people made it plain they thought that students had been very naughty. Woroni gave the Scavenger Hunt organiser, Mr Ian Rout, the opportunity to justify the most popular event of the year on campus.

Woroni: Mr Rout, would you like a jelly bean?

Mr Rout: No thanks, I don't accept bribes from the media.

W: Were you happy with the number of entrants?
R: Yes, there were nine teams which entered, and six which turned up with items. Much the same as last year. At least 300 people were actively involved in the Hunt, but there were probably a lot more who furnished a single item, or who helped in moving and storing items.

W: Some people claim they were shocked and appalled by the behaviour of ANU students during the Hunt. Were you shocked and appalled by the behaviour of ANU students?

R: Not really. I've known them to be more shocking and appalling.

W: One of the judges, the Dean of Students, Dr Kinloch said he was upset with students stealing things because it would give the university a bad name.

R: The media don't seem to report the positive aspects of Bush Week, like all the money raised for charity and all the blood donated to the Red Cross. All they seem to talk about is things that get smashed. The records will show that there was a lot less damage done this year than in previous years. As regards the thefts, about 85% of items on this year's list were things you would obtain in a legal manner and half of the rest are things you could obtain just as well in a legal manner.

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W: Surely the big thrill of the Hunt is doing illegal things along with several hundred other students?

R: Oh, yes. That's why people do it. However, to suggest that students as a whole, or the organisers are responsible is not correct. Most incidents of theft are the work of particular students using the cover of Bush Week.

W: Was the Hunt a success?

R: Yes, I think so. A lot of people participated and a lot of people showed up in the Union Court. Moreover the Foresters didn't beat me up so they must have liked it.

W: Can I have another piece of paper?

R: Yes.

W: Can you tell us of the more interesting items brought in by teams?

R: Bruce, Ursies and the Eco Plunderers all brought in signs from the new Parliament House. (1500 points). They were very large affairs with a pretty picture of the new Parliament House on them.

Ursula also brought what they claimed to be a landing wheel from the Prime Minister's 707, (350 pts), it scored full points although it was of a Cessna aircraft.

Two new Holden Commodores (1100 pts) were brought. John's gained full points for a diplomatic vehicle. This was not entirely legal, as the Ambassador was away in his own Mercedes at the time.

Several teams were awarded with 400 pts for supplying the judges with six full cans of Fosters.

Garran and Johns each gained 250 pts. for having pet food consumed from a bowl in front of the judges. Garran's pet food was consumed by a pet.



The Dean of Students, Dr Hector Kinloch not looking very happy while judging for the Scavenger Hunt.

Bruce believed they had the largest restaurant bill with a total of over \$10,000 being charged, but this was surpassed by Garran with a bill in excess of \$12,000.

Johns produced a certificate for committal to a mental institution, apparently common in Johns, and gained 300 pts.

A bleeding Jehova's Witness was found by Ursula, (180 pts) and a rabi was produced by Bruce (400 pts). Bruce gained 4 bonus points when the rabi read a prayer in Hebrew. Nobody came up with God (666 pts) but Ursula received the 1500 pts given to the team with the tallest unsupported pile of Modern English Good News Bibles, which rose over a meter in height.

Johns, Ursies and the Eco Plunderers each gained 150 pts for burning an issue of Hansard before the judges.

Overall, the Politics Section was disappointing. Nobody was able to claim the 1000 pts for Mr Hodgman's head on a plate. Similarly, no-one claimed the 1,800 pts for a Democrat Senator.

Bruce Hall did, however, gain 200 pts for Gary Humphries moustache.

In the Entertainment and Fashion section, two teams gained 100 pts for a complete set of Abba albums. Nobody had a copy of an Ian Maorae record other than The Ballad of Lady Di. (400 pts).

Bruce scored 500 pts for an escort agency employee with a reference from the employer. This delighted the Dean of Students, Dr Kinloch, who, as one of the judges, gave bonus points when he received a kiss from the employee.

Ursula scored 1000 pts for a pipe band. Although it was only a one man band, judges were impressed by non-sexist attitudes of the piper. He was wearing a skirt.

No team was able to have a fictitious story printed on the front page of the Canberra Times (2,500 pts), but Bruce Hall gained 1000 pts for having a news item concerning a shark in Lake Burley Griffin swimming about with the remains of a priest in its mouth, broadcast on the 2CN local news programme.

The International Section was also disappointing. Only Burgmann gained 100 pts for a black and white striped South African.

Things were a little more energetic in the University Affairs section. Kerry Corke in a surprising show of virility sang 'Do You Think I'm Sexy?' to the judges who awarded 20 pts for him to keep quiet.

Bruce gained 1500 pts for the best, and only, demonstration supporting a candidate for Vice-Chancellor. All but one judge were delighted with the slogan "We want a complete fool for Vice-Chancellor, not a half-wit - Vote Rout".

No team supplied the ANU Ceremonial Mace, or was able to persuade the Vice-Chancellor to streak across the Union Court, either of which would have scored 2,000 pts.

One team supplied the name-plate from the Vice-Chancellor's door. (500 pts).

Johns had collected the Vice-Chancellor's car number-plate and three of his shirts from the line while they were there. John's were rewarded with 500 pts for this effort, as the judges thought it was the next best thing. The judges were assured the Vice-Chancellor was seen driving to work without his rear number-plate. This is being investigated by the Federal Police.

In the Academic Section, no team was to get Gough Whitlam to sign one of his books before the judges. (2,000 pts.). Nor did anyone produce an Honorary Degree. (400).

Johns produced a computerised results notice with straight Ns (200 pts). Also in the Academic Section nobody came up with 35 cups of tea, (130 pts.) but several teams transcribed the 'To be or not to be' soliloquy from Hamlet backwards, for 150 pts. Anything else you want to know Mr Greenland?

W: Yes, could you tell me what was the emphasis on this year's list?

R: More emphasis was placed upon mobility and organisation. No single item had an overwhelming number of points and there were fewer items with negligible points than there were last year.

W: A lot of criticism has been flung about by powers that be, concerning the large number of sign posts that were temporarily borrowed.

R: Yes, rather a lot of signs were taken. About two-thirds of them were not on the lists, and gained no points. People took them because they looked nice. One item on the list was a sign containing the word police. Ursula bought in the Police-Water Launch Ramp sign.

W: Did you deduct any points for behaviour detrimental to the good name of the University?

R: Yes, 1,000 pts were deducted from Ursula when they produced a telephone booth, complete with telephone and directory. The loss of points however, did not affect the final placings.



Kerry Corke, showing surprising virility, sang 'If You Think I'm Sexy' which was worth a paltry 20 points.

Campus News

THE SCAVENGER HUNT CONTINUED



Gary Humphries keeping a stiff upper lip, donates his moustache to help Bruce to his 1900 point victory.

W: Did the weather deter teams participating?

R: No, not at all. I was very pleased with the rain and cold conditions in spite of the Scavenger Hunt.

W: Finally, how many people ran into obstacles in the form of Federal policemen?

R: At least 40 students were stopped and questioned. To date 17 have been issued with summons. The eight students from Ursula who succeeded in taking the police launch as far as Sullies Creek were placed on one-year bonds which, incidentally, expire shortly before Bush Week 1982. I would like to congratulate the Federal Police on their efforts to maintain law and order. Frankly I think it is appalling that students think they can go out and steal whatever they like just because it's Bush Week. I think they should all be lined up in Garema Place and shot.

I would also like to thank the Judges and the Bush Week Directors. I'd like NOT to thank the Union who did NOT donate the keg this year.



Traditional Bushdances were held all over campus. This one in Bruce Hall.

POSITIONS VACANT

A.N.U. STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Nominations are called for the following positions:

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AUS SECRETARY, WORONI EDITOR(S),
AUS DELEGATES (5 POSITIONS).**

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Voting will be by ballot box and will be held in the week 6 - 12 October 1981.

JEFFREY DALTON
Acting Returning Officer.

The Great Woroni Bicycle Race



The leaders head up Daley Road in the first leg of the Tour de Campus, part of the Woroni Bike Races held on Bush Week Friday.

THE GREAT WORONI BICYCLE RACE

The first ever Woroni Bicycle Race was held on the Friday of Bush week. The races attracted record entries despite the cold winds and drizzling rain.

The Men's event got away to a fast start. Dave Brown of Garran Hall streaked ahead of the pack after the first hundred yards were covered. He was able to build on his lead and won the race by a comfortable margin. He set a new Woroni record by completing the course in 5 minutes and 46.6 seconds.

The Ladies' event was won in fine style by one of the keenest cyclists on campus, Karen Maskell. Her time of 5 minutes 55.4 seconds was very close to Dave Brown's.

The Wakky Bike Race, was won by a politician. Stephen King, the President of the ANU Democrats, riding a 62 Prescott recorded a time of 6 minutes 54 seconds. The cyclist with the Wakkyist bike did not complete the course. His bicycle encountered parts problems. His 'bicycle' only consisted of handle-bars. Despite the success of the 'Great Woroni Bicycle Race' the current editors doubt if it will be run next year.

Launch Borrowers Bonded

Most people would have heard that eleven students from Ursula College were placed on one year good behaviour bonds by a local magistrate for stealing the Police Launch during Bush Week. The launch was not damaged and was not used. It was, in fact, temporarily borrowed to assist in the raising of money for a good cause.

Back in 1965, a Police launch travelling recklessly on Lake Burley Griffin rammed and sunk the ANU Boat Club's best racing eight. Miraculously no rower was harmed, although all were shaken. The eight was a first class boat, used by the Olympic crew to train in Canberra only two years before. At least we didn't sink their boat.

HI-FI

Platter Matter

with ANDREW MAHER

If someone were to say that you could make your turntable sound like one twice its price by spending about \$50 on a new turntable mat you would be probably be quite sceptical. I was, until Charles Cull of Duratone HI-FI demonstrated to me just such a mat. Called the Platter Matter, the mat in question is a quite unimposing looking device about 5mm thick made of a bluish coloured silicone based substance. The formulation used has many useful properties, not the least of which is that it absorbs vibrations, and when placed on a Platter Matter, a record makes intimate contact with the mat forming a cohesive bond which gives the record similar qualities to the mat i.e. it absorbs vibrations too. In this way, vibrations from the motor of the turntable and the driving mechanism are screened out, eliminating "rumble" from the reproduced sound. Even direct drive turntables sound much better. The other problem that the Platter Matter eliminates is "vinyl ring", a condition which is caused by the vibration of the stylus while tracking the record groove. All good cartridges have faithfully reproduced the "vinyl ring" as it resonates around the vinyl of the disc, particularly around areas where the record is not properly supported.

Platter Matter's manufacturers claim that the mat will cut out up to 90% of low frequency vibration, resulting in cleaner bass and improved reproduction of mid range frequencies. I am not able to confirm or deny their claim on a scientific basis, but after investing in a Platter Matter I can tell you that the sound from my Sony PS-T22 turntable is vastly better. For example, I played the Svetlanov/Kogan/Luzanov record of the Rachmaninov Piano Trio No. 2 (Melodiya C 04575-6) the morning before acquiring the Platter Matter and was disappointed by the rather woolly sound of the cello and the tone of the piano, which sounded as if it was still sitting in a packing crate. Later in the day with the Platter Matter under the record these faults were almost undetectable. The manufacturer's claim that the bass is much cleaner was also borne out in use, as well as the statement that the silent transients (i.e. the silences between notes) are more clearly defined. With the Platter Matter now in place I am engaged in rediscovering my record collection.



My only grumble (a minor one) is that the Platter Matter is rather thicker than the majority of stock turntable mats, and as a result there will be some alteration to the tracking angle of the stylus. This caused me no great worry (certainly it produced no audible results) and on some turntables adjustments can be made to compensate for this. I should also point out that the Platter Matter sticks to the record; it is supposed to do this, and causes no damage to the record surface. The cohesive nature of the Platter Matter also means that dust settles on it, but the strength of the bond is such that it stays on the mat and is not transferred to the record surface. I have got around this problem by cleaning both sides of the record (with a Decca record brush) before each playing. Any dust that does adhere to the Platter Matter is easily removed with a slightly damp sponge.

Platter Matter is available from Duratone HI-FI in Botany Street, Phillip and from Kingston HI-FI. If you're still sceptical, go and ask for a demonstration from one of these stores and I suspect you will not remain so for long.



Soil erosion: can we dam the flood?

Last Australia Day should have been a time of rejoicing for the land-owners of Queensland's Darling Downs. For months there had been too little rain. The winter wheat crop had been poor, and only a thin stubble lay over the paddocks of those farmers who did not burn their straw. And now rain was forecast.

On 26 January some 25 or 30 mm fell. The next day there were torrential downpours over wide areas. One storm dropped 225 mm on the parched land in little more than two hours. Another brought 81 mm in only 25 minutes, an intensity of nearly 200 mm an hour.

And still more fell. One area suffered, within a fortnight, three storms so heavy that they should, on average, have fallen more than 100 years apart.

The hills bore a poor cover of summer grass. Soon water was pouring off their slopes and over the diversion banks intended to protect the cultivated slopes and plains below. Contour banks were breached in many places. Stubble slowed some of the flow, but the summer crops that had been planted, mainly widely spaced sunflowers, did little to slow the water, and bare paddocks were sluiced clean of much or all of their topsoil. Some of the displaced earth clogged drainage channels and caused flooding.

Queensland's Department of Primary Industries estimates that repairs to banks and waterways will cost \$1m; local authorities expect their road-repair bills to be \$500,000. Productivity will be set back for years, and the losses are incalculable.

The rainfall on that stormy January week-end was unusual, but erosion by water is all too common. Australia's agriculture depends on a precious veneer of fertile soil that is being gradually stripped away. Rain erodes the land even on gradients so gentle that they are almost imperceptible by eye.

Rate of formation

Australia's soils, unlike those of Europe and North America, are ancient and have shallow surface layers. In much of the United States the fertile earth is several metres deep, but if you push a spade 15 cm into an Australian paddock the chances are that you will strike subsoil.

And eroded soil takes a long time to be replaced. Soil forms so slowly that accurate measurements are virtually impossible, but a number of estimates have been made. A recent paper put the rate of natural soil formation in the United States at between 0.025 mm and 0.08 mm a year, varying with the local rock, climate and other factors.

Some soil scientists consider these figures much too high. 'Soil formation' is an imprecise phrase; there are many processes at work, and the limiting one is the weathering of rock into small particles. Dr Pat Walker and Dr Ross Coventry, of the CSIRO Division of Soils, examined alluvial soils from eastern Australia. They concluded that the soils, which were dated by radiocarbon measurements, took perhaps 30,000 years to reach their present fully developed form.

Man is eroding the land far faster than it is forming—by any of these estimates. In effect, the soil is being mined.

Professor Gail Wicks, a weed scientist and conservation tillage specialist of Nebraska University, reckons that many soils in the United States will last only another 35 years unless erosion is greatly slowed. In some parts of Australia a growing proportion of the land has already been exhausted. In other areas the soil is disappearing alarmingly fast.

The supervising soil conservationist with the Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Mr Ross Berndt, warns that in wheatlands soil is often being lost at the annual rate of 50 tonnes a hectare, or more than 4 mm a year. If these losses continue, he believes they will seriously reduce the productivity of many of his State's agricultural soils before the end of this century.

Counting the cost

Although the general public, and even many of those who depend on the land for their living, seem unaware of the ser-

ious threat to this crucial resource, farmers who have suffered major erosion on their properties know the damage and loss it can cause.

Even when the soil is not hopelessly washed away severe erosion lowers its productivity drastically. The Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales has found that, on the black soils of the Namoi Valley in a season following bad erosion, a fall of 30% in wheat yields is common. As the newly exposed soil becomes more fertile, subsequent seasons bring gradual improvement in yield—until the next erosive storm.

And the after-effects of erosion can last a long time. The Service's Gunnedah Research Centre removed the top 75 mm of soil from an experimental plot, and found that throughout the next 13 years the wheat yield was reduced by an average of 9% and the grain's protein content by 21%.

In many parts of Australia, farmers would suffer far more than that. They simply do not have 75 mm of topsoil to lose.

Faced with declining productivity in an eroded paddock, the farmer turns to expensive nitrogenous fertilizers to restore his yields. Up go the costs of production and therefore the price of flour and bread.

Other soils can suffer even worse damage. The red earths and sandy loams of the Namoi Valley have to be retired from cultivation for five years or more once the top-soil is lost.

Precipitous creeks

How did we slip into this perilous position? Partly, it happened because settlers brought European agricultural techniques to Australia, unaware that some of them might be inappropriate here, and innocent of the fierce storms that can unload water on the land at rates of 100 mm an hour or more.

With the introduction of sheep, gully erosion was becoming a feature of the Victorian rural landscape as early as the 1840s. Pioneer John Robertson described the metamorphosis of the countryside north of Portland from 'lovely dark green pasture— all eatable, nothing had

trodden the grass before' into a ravaged land whose 'clay hills are slipping in all directions, along the sides of precipitous creeks, long slips, taking trees and all with them'.

Efforts to resolve the conflict between two needs, to work the land and to stop erosion, have led to the development by soil scientists of a concept called soil loss tolerance. Tolerance values are measures of the amount of soil a farmer can afford to lose without imperilling productivity in the foreseeable future, and they have been worked out for different types of soil. The concept is widely used in the United States, but it must be handled with caution here.

Estimates of how much soil you can afford to lose are subjective and will remain so until we know precisely the rate at which soil forms. A tolerance figure, expressed as an annual loss of so many tonnes a hectare, must be no higher than the rate of soil formation, unless there is to be a planned consumption of a reserve of fertile soil.

Unfortunately, most Australian surface soil layers are too shallow to offer a real reserve, and if the land is to remain productive we must cut its erosion rate down to the rate of formation.

A tolerance figure widely accepted in the wheat belts of New South Wales and Queensland is 12.5 tonnes per ha, roughly equivalent to the loss of 1 mm of soil a year. A hectare yields about 2 tonnes of wheat, and so if we accept this tolerance, we accept that for every tonne of wheat harvested we can lose more than six tonnes of soil. But erosion is frequently five or ten times as great as this.

Reliable forecasting

If we can work our farms and plantations without losing soil or impairing its fertility, then we will have achieved soil conservation. Australian governments have been sponsoring soil conservation since the 1930s, when their preoccupation was the repair of up to a century of damage. Only recently have our conservation authorities been able to tackle the more fundamental question of just what processes lead to soil erosion, a question that must be answered before we can make reliable predictions of the consequences of different land management decisions.

We need such predictions. Farmers must know what crops they can grow on land of a particular slope and soil type. They must know for any set of conditions how to manage the land so that soil will not erode by more than a tolerable amount. Engineers need guidelines to minimize erosion from construction sites, and State authorities want detailed information on how different soils behave, to help them in land use planning, for everything from suburban subdivisions to recreational use of the Alps.

Shaken, bounced, and rolled

Using an indoor artificial-rain machine, which is unique in Australia and perhaps the world, Dr Pat Walker, Dr John Moss, Mr Peter Kinnell, Miss Patricia Green, and Mr John Hutka have been examining in detail what happens when rain hits soil. The traditional idea has been that most erosion is caused by raindrops simply splashing onto the soil surface and scattering particles by impact. This is called rainsplash. The CSIRO team found there was much more to it: raindrops erode soil in three ways.

Firstly, when rain hits the surface film of water, which may be from less than 1 mm to at least 10 mm deep, the drops dislodge fine particles, forcing them into suspension in the water. Subsequent raindrops keep these fine particles in suspension. This rain-flow suspension can rapidly remove clay and fine organic matter, rich in plant nutrients, from the disturbed top few millimetres of loose soil, even on land with extremely gentle slopes.

A second type of erosion occurs as raindrops dislodge slightly larger particles, fine to medium sand grains, that are bounced along in the overland water flow. Coarser particles, up to 2 mm in diameter, travel a third way: the rain knocks them sideways and often sets them rolling over the surface.

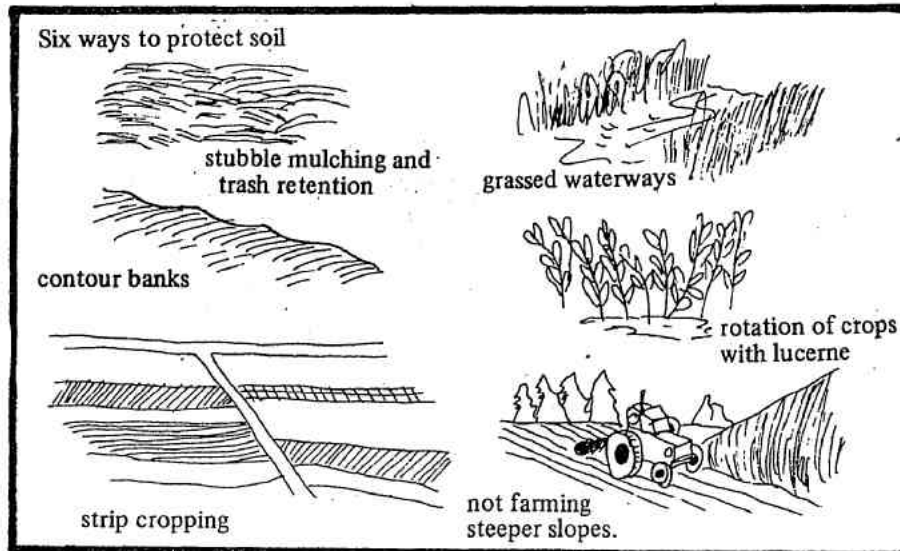
ENVIRONMENT

From their experiments, the CSIRO scientists have found that rainsplash causes little erosion, at any rate in the laboratory. The three types of rain-flow transportaion, as they call it, are much more important; they dislodge particles that would not be shifted by an overland flow of water on its own, and they erode soils on slopes as low as 0.06° (1 in 1000). Once the rain stops, a sheet of water flowing over the surface will carry only fine particles on slopes gentler than 1°.

These experiments emphasize the vulnerability of soils that are repeatedly tilled and then exposed to storms. Each cultivation brings to the surface further fine, nutrient-rich material that can readily be carried away.

Research

Research is urgently needed wherever erosion is nibbling away at productive land. Some of the problems facing Queensland are typical of the threats facing the nation's agriculture. One-third of the non-arid agricultural land in



Queensland has been so degraded that it needs remedial treatment without delay if it is to go on yielding crops and pasture at its present rate. And water is the main concern; it is responsible for 98% of the

degradation of cultivated land in the State. Wheat-farmers are not the only ones with problems:

- Cane crops will suffer if erosion is not drastically slowed. In the two seasons 1976-78 soil was lost from cane rows at Mackay at rates ranging from 42 to 227 tonnes per ha on sandy soils with slopes of 1° or greater. The soils cannot produce good crops for long if they are eaten away that fast.

- Pineapple plantations in the Nambour area lost up to 152 tonnes per ha in the two seasons 1977-79, and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries described the soil losses as very serious.

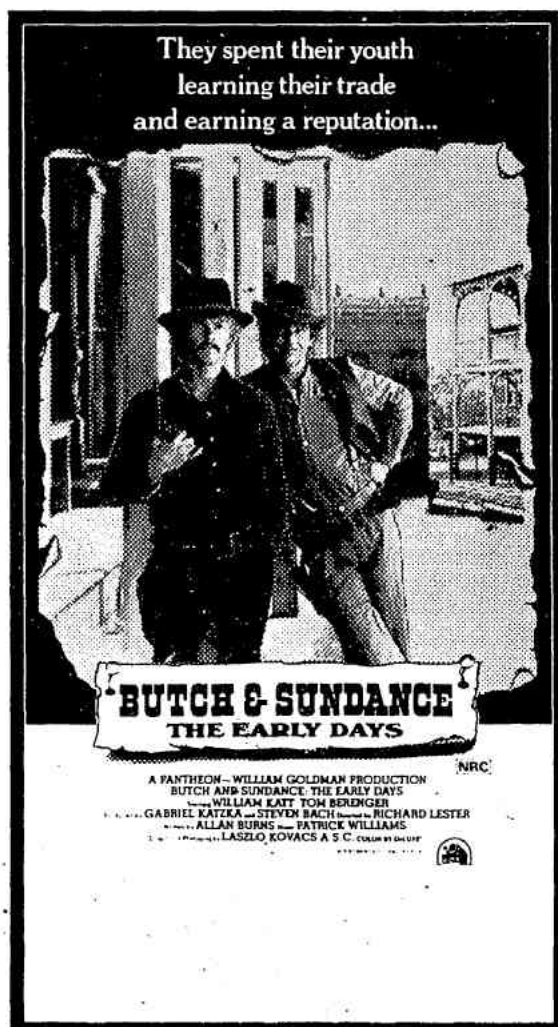
- Grazing country is still suffering: already 30% of the Upper Nogoa catchment has been severely eroded. Over the whole State, 75% of the degradation of grazing land has been caused by water.

All these types of soil erosion have their particular characteristics and so need separate investigation.

Courtesy of ECOS, Aug. 1980 CSIRO research journal.

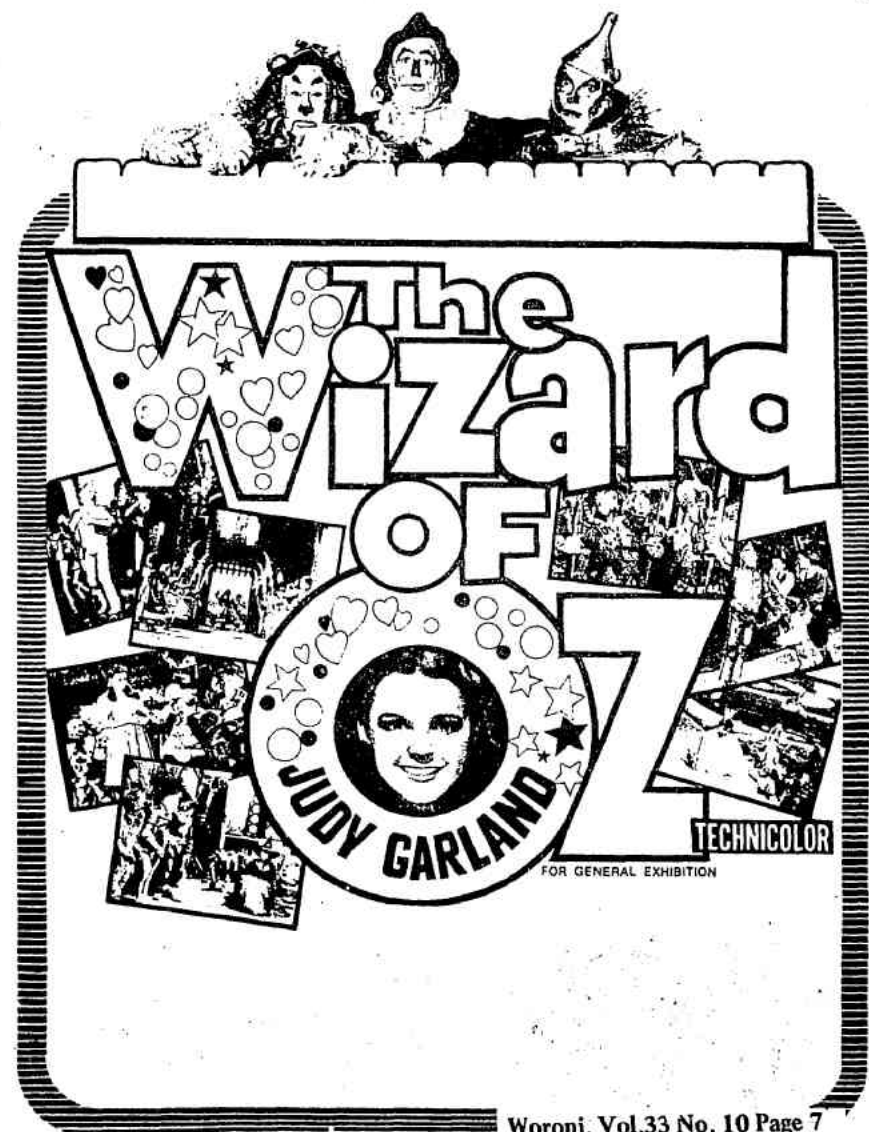


Thursday 17 Sept 7.30pm



an
 Film group
 coombs
 theatre

Sunday 13 Sept 1.30pm



LETTERS

BIKE BASHED

Dear Editors,

On the night of Friday, August 14th (Bush Week), I left my bike locked up for a few minutes outside the Copland Lecture Theatre. It was gone when I returned but was eventually found abandoned around a corner some distance away.

The bike had been 'bashed'. Its wheels, mudguards and handlebars had been bent and wires pulled off. The seat and brakes were deformed and the bike covered in dirt.

Surely this disrespect for people's transportation is not in the spirit of Bush Week stunts. It's anti-social and wasn't cheap to fix.

Chris Scott-Orr,
Burgmann College.

the frame. Bicycles should also be left in areas which are common thoroughfares. At night if bicycles have to be left alone, again choose a busy area which is well lit.

In May, we ran an article entitled 'Do Bicycles Have Wings', which reported the high incidence of bicycle theft at ANU. The Editors remind students that bicycle identification forms are still available from the Woroni Office, upstairs in the Union. These forms enable people who have had their bicycles stolen to positively identify the various parts of the bike by listing serial numbers. We strongly advise all bicycle owners to obtain and fill in these forms. A significant number of bicycles are recovered. Positive identification through detailed description greatly improves the chance of recovery.

- Editors.

COMMENT

This is not the first case of bicycle-bashing on campus. Woroni has heard of other bicycle-bashings which have occurred before Bushweek. To attribute the bashing to a Bushweek 'prank' may be wrong. What is important, however, is that people should report any suspicious actions involving bicycles to either the police or ANU Security. (Phone 2249 or just 9 after hours.)

It makes good sense to secure bicycles with chains that pass through both the front and back wheels as well as

GRAFETTI

Dear Editors,

I wish to protest through the pages of Woroni at the actions of those whom I can only presume to be the feminists on campus. These feminists acting ostensibly in the interests of the majority have appointed themselves as moral watchdogs over the university.

Some time on Sunday/Monday morning some unknown person painted a number of slogans around the campus. These slogans consisted of the message "Rape - a man's right to choose", and an obscure male sign with what I think is a fist inside. This person who for convenience I shall call the phantom spraypainter is obviously a confirmed male chauvinist. The feminists (and if it was not them I apologise on this particular issue) decided this spraypainting needed censoring and the slogans only remained untouched for a day and a half.

Without a doubt the slogans were sexist, offensive and (in the case of the message), just plain repulsive. However it was decided by a small group that the student population should not be subjected to such abuse. Therefore the slogans were defaced in a censorship attempt that is just another in a long list of enforced censorship.

First there was the abortion and sexist articles in Woroni episode. Much to the dismay of the watchdogs a larger than usual S.A. meeting decided that abortion was not a sexist issue and therefore anti-abortion material could be published in Woroni. However the watchdogs won most of this battle because sexist articles are still banned from publication. Who defines sexist? Not the Woroni editors, decided the watchdogs, "we decide" and bolstered by this view they attempted to prevent an issue of Woroni being circulated because THEY decided that it contained sexist mater-

ial. In enforcing their belief they STOLE considerable copies of Woroni and denied the students access to THEIR newspaper. Fortunately Jeff Dalton had more sense and allowed the release of the issue.

Secondly there was the Union Shop debacle, the watchdogs once again decided that THEY knew best and IGNORED spirited opposition. Hence allegedly "sexist" magazines are no longer available in the Union shop.

Lastly this episode of destroying the phantom spraypainter's message. All this adds up to one thing, censorship. Whatmore it is censorship by a small group who DO NOT have the backing (in any recognisable form) of the student body. The watchdogs are deciding for us, without even the courtesy of asking what we will and can read.

The day will soon come when people like the phantom spraypainter will be regarded as heroes for defying the oppressive nature of the self appointed watch dogs who would have to be one of the most outspoken minorities of all time.

If democracy in any sense is to exist on this campus such totalitarian groups as the watchdogs must be destroyed. The whole history of the watchdogs is unpleasantly reminiscent of the book burning in Nazi Germany.

Yours sincerely,
Schooner Wentworth.

P.S. Even if it was not the feminists who destroyed the phantom spraypainter's message their other activities still make the point of this letter applicable.

NEW TRAVEL SCHEME FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS

The National Overseas Students' Service and Jetset Tours today announced that they have reached a new commercial agreement and that Jetset would handle all travel arrangements for N.O.S.S. members.

N.O.S.S. is the national body of overseas students in Australia. Under N.O.S.S., there are 15,000 overseas students, nurses and graduates currently studying, training or working in Australia.

The National Director of N.O.S.S. Mr K. Loh announced this new travel service will cater for the need of many overseas students, nurses and graduates to travel to and from home. The agreement will ensure that all N.O.S.S. members will enjoy substantial savings on their travel arrangements, and each member shall be entitled to a special travel grant.

Mr David Newall, National Product Development Manager, Jetset Tours, stated, "The agreement between N.O.S.S. and Jetset is a breakthrough and is indicative of our acceptance within the overall student travel market. We shall look forward to extending a comprehensive travel programme to all N.O.S.S. members immediately."

Mr K. Loh said that N.O.S.S. had looked for some years to provide special budget travel service for all overseas students and nurses throughout Australia. "It has taken some time and many hours of intensive negotiations before we entered into this relationship with Jetset Tours," said Mr Loh.

"We have been extremely conscious that since 1977 and the collapse of AUS Travel, there has been a void and a lack of specialised student travel service for overseas students and nurses. We have taken that into account in our selection and we believe that the N.O.S.S.-Jetset Tours travel programme is the best travel programme that has ever been offered to our overseas students studying in Australia....."

National Overseas Students' Service
119 McKean St., Fitzroy Nth, Vic 3068
Tel (03) 489 9845

WILL STUDENTS PLEASE NOTIFY ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO STUDENT ADMIN. THE MAIL ROOM HAS GREAT DIFFICULTY WITH MAIL IF STUDENTS FAIL TO DO THIS.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands Government is offering scholarships to three Australian students wishing to undertake postgraduate study at a university or other institution of higher learning in the Netherlands during the 1982-83 academic year.

Benefits include monthly allowances, outfitting expenses, an allowance towards the cost of books or other study material and field work, reimbursement of the cost of the journey from the Netherlands to Australia, travelling expenses in the Netherlands and urgent medical treatment and personal liability insurance. Fees will be paid for scholarship holders in Dutch universities, academies of art and music conservatories.

Applicants must be under the age of 36 years and should hold a degree or be in the final year of courses at university or other tertiary institutions.

Applications close on 11 December and application forms and further information may be obtained from the Department of Education, Canberra.

Enquiries: David Green 89 7414, 48 0963(ah).

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MASSAGE

No doubt you are aware that for the past three years the Sports Union has conducted a highly successful Traditional Chinese Massage Course.

You may not be aware, however, that the Sports Union has been able to arrange for the treatment skills of the course's two instructors to be exclusively available on the campus of A.N.U. Both Lindsay and Roger have studied Chinese Medicine extensively and are currently studying Classical Chinese degrees at A.N.U. to facilitate their understanding of Chinese Medical writings.

Many people on campus find at some time, they are suffering from such things as:

- physical or emotional stress
- sports injuries
- stiffness or pain in the back or neck
- general malaise
- difficulty in sleeping or concentrating

- fatigue from excessive study or writing essays.

These disorders are often very effectively treated by either Traditional Chinese Massage or acupuncture (or a mixture of both). Also Traditional Chinese Massage is wonderful if you need just to relax or pamper yourself.

If you wish to avail yourself of this service, please call the Sports Union on (49) 2860 - or call in and see the Sports and Physical Recreation Officer at the Sports Hall Office - and make an appointment for treatment.

Hours: 11am to 8pm Monday to Friday.
(weekends by special arrangement)

Fees for Service: On application.

The CENTRAL AMERICAN SOLIDARITY GROUP and the CHILEAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE are organizing a -

SOLIDARITY CONCERT
on
SEPTEMBER 12 at 7 pm
in the ANU Refectory

Cost: \$5 : \$2.50 concessions

To coincide with commemorations of the eighth anniversary of the Chilean coup in 1973, which assassinated and replaced Salvador Allende and his government with the present fascist Pinochet regime.

The concert aims to bring all progressive groups in Canberra together in a display of strength and solidarity, as important integers in the broader struggle for freedom and liberation. There will be political and folk music on Central and South America, women's liberation, environmental destruction, Aboriginal rights, and hopefully much, much more.

The concert should and can be a success, and to add to this success and the politically festive atmosphere we are appealing to all organizations, community groups etc. to set up a stall at the concert to distribute literature, posters or whatever - and bring a banner. If you are interested in setting up a stall, please contact the Central American Solidarity Group through:

P.O. Box 606, Dickson, 2602.
- phone 47 0662 or leave a message for Peter O'Connor at the ANU Students' Association.

If you wish to support or participate in the activities of the group come to our regular weekly meetings each Thursday night at 7.30pm in the Music Listening Room, upstairs in the ANU Union or speak to somebody at the El Salvador stall in Civic every Saturday morning.

ELECTION FEVER

The Crawford Report: — Rout Misses Out

(Woroni believes that Ian Rout denies leaking this transcript of Sir John's summing up to the Committee on the Vice-Chancellorship)

"Well, gentlemen, we have seen the candidates for Vice-Chancellor and the time has come when we of the Committee must make a decision. Let us be quite clear in our minds — and might I say that this particular wine is allowing me to see things with wonderful clarity; I recommend it to all eight of you"

"What's that? Only four, you say? Then being such a small group we must be especially clear on what we are seeking. Let us review the candidates."

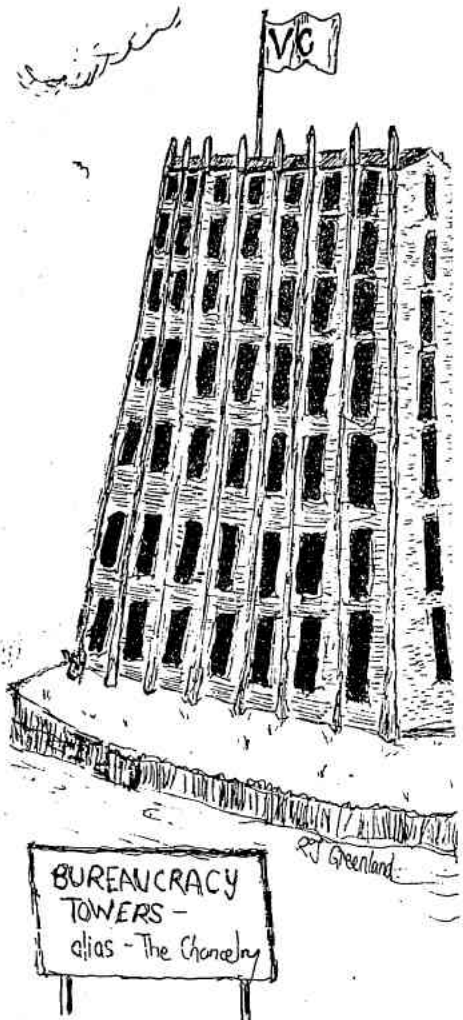
"As you will recall, we spoke at length with Somerset-Jones. His particular area of expertise is electrical engineering and systems, and he has considerable mathematical background. He was most articulate on the subjects of modern trends in University education, relations with staff associations and employees, financial management of tertiary institutions and the relationship between Universities and the community. It did, I think, come as a great disappointment to all of us to learn that he had come to read the electricity meter."

"Of the others, Stephens made the strongest impression, though some of you found him a little flamboyant. I was most impressed when he correctly informed me that the card I had selected was the Ace of Diamonds, and I also like the trick where he waved his academic gown over a map of the University and made the Faculties disappear. Nevertheless, we are really looking for someone who is able not only to operate the ANU efficiently but also give an impressive public performance, and Stephens cannot really be considered until he stops forgetting the lines in his Puch and Judy show."

"On paper Professor Harris was the obvious choice. He has occupied senior academic posts at Oxford, Edinburgh and Stanford, and published extensively on the works of Milton, Roman history, quantum mechanics and Rugby Union. However, even in the early stages of the interview he displayed some difficulty with 'roll over', 'beg' and 'play dead'. Later we found that, while able to supply the dictionary definitions of 'perquisite', 'allowance' and 'airport', he could not relate these concepts to the post of ANU Vice-Chancellor. Clearly a theoretician with insufficient practical understanding of the position."

"Other names were brought to our attention. We received a letter on Students' Association notepaper advocating a Mr Robert Sands of Ireland, and all of us were packed and redy to leave for an interview when the Registrar happened to see, on a piece of old newspaper in which his fish and chips were wrapped, a number of entries for Mr Sands in the Deaths column."

"A number of letters — of the order of 1,500 — were received in support of a Mr Ian Rout. Most were illegible and distinctly ungrammatical, written on edges of newspapers, on backs of envelopes and on Bruce Hall notepaper. The Secretary has replied to the senders thanking them for the interest they have shown."



"Finally, a colleague at London University wrote to me suggesting that we attempt to revitalise the University by appointing Ian Botham as Vice-Chancellor. I believe, though, that Mr Botham has an unconvincing record in positions of leadership; I do propose however, to offer him a lectureship in the Physics Department. Regrettably Mr Botham's supervisor is not considering overseas posts."

"In conclusion, then, we are left with only one choice, and I shall prepare a report accordingly. Would the person leaving first go slowly so as to avoid puncturing Tony's face with the doorknob? Thank you all for your assistance in this difficult task."



Liberal/Democrat Shock

The Liberals have recorded their best election performance ever, with three of their four candidates being returned as members of the Union Board of Management. It is the first time since 1976 that Liberals have sat on the Board. The Democrats surprised everyone, including themselves, by having two of their ticket of three elected. Formed only a year ago, the Democrats demonstrated that moderate students can break the monopoly the Left have held over student politics.

The Combined Left fielded a complete ticket of ten candidates. Five of these were returned. Control of the Union Board now looks as if it will fall to the Democrat and Reformist groups who look likely to work together. Apart from the ten elected positions on the Board, there are seven members who are appointed. These appointed members usually adopt a passive role, but some may well support the Democrats and Reformists' alliance, they being the representatives of the Vice-Chancellor, Council, the Sports Union, the Union staff, the ANU Staff Association, the Bursar and the Students' Association.

Of the twenty four candidates that stood, seventeen were on one of the three tickets. No candidate was returned who was not on a ticket. Independents of such note as last year's Chair of the Board, Ian Nolan who actually topped the last poll, fell in among the large number of unsuccessful candidates that gained between 160 and 190 votes.

The President of the Students' Association, Jeffrey Dalton topped the poll with 246 votes. He shared this honour with a member of the Reform ticket, Chris Bolden.

What do the results mean for the average student? If the Democrats and the Reformists co-operate and adhere to their election policies and as long as they can rely and maintain the confidence of the appointed members of the Board then we can look forward to the following policies:

The investigation of the \$88,000 'loss' in the refectory. The encouragement of students to make greater use of the Union. They have promised to hasten the conversion of the Knotholes Bar into a snack/alcohol bar for late diners and part-timers. They will also examine the feasibility of completing the refurbishment of the main bar. What the Reformists have in common with the Democrats, at least as far as policy statements go, is their desire to eliminate petty politics and create an atmosphere in the Union administration that will be conducive to good management.

All elected members will take office for a one year period from November.

RESULTS

JACKSON, Malcolm X	225
CORKE, Kerry M. X	207
WISHART, Peter John	42
KEOGH, Anita X	195
EDWARDS, Katrina Mary X	197
NOLAN, Ian	188
OGBORN, Bronwyn	173
BOLDEN, Chris X	246
KING, Stephen Peter X	199
HACKETT, Tony	109
STOREY, Matthew	150
DALTON, Jeffrey X	246
TAYLOR, Gordon Robert	164
THOMSON, Mark	81
TURNER, Bronwen	193
JENKIN,	190
JONES, Murray X	209
WALKER, Philip Anthony	190
MUNN, Christopher X	216
THYGESEN, Peter	135
QUIGGIN, Bob	137
FINK, John Jerome X	236
TAYLOR, Ashley	121
HENDERSON, Thelma	127

TOTAL VOTES

X = elected,



Kerry more popular than Keogh

LET'S PARLER FRANGLAIS LESSON CENT-CINQUANT DEUX. AU YOONEE.

LUI: Je pense que le lecturer est autour la bend. Allons-nous à la bar pour escaper cette boring pol-sci lecture.

ELLE: Quelle bonne idée! Docteur Richardsonne est la plus boring professeur du facultie.

LUI: Combine de notes pretez-vous? ELLE: Pas many. Mais plus que vous. Votre tête est made from saucissons.

LUI: Ne parler pas au moi comme la! Je suis un étudiant tres important. Je suis un candidate pour les elections pour le SA presidente.

ELLE: Vraiment et oath sanglant! Je ne savez pas que vous êtes un leftie! Depuis combien de temps avez-vous been un revolutionarie?

LUI: Depuis yesterday quand je suis allé à la Students Association offices et découvert que la presidente, la grand Comrade Dalton, recievez une grosse salary et beaucoup de perks. Aussi, il gets to voler autour le pays sur TAA every now et then.

ELLE: Incroyable! Et vous pense que vous will avez success dans les elections?

LUI: D'accord. Avec mon skills de parler, et mon rhetoric extraordinaire, pas to mention ma voix comme Neville Wran, pas de problem! Besides cette, les editors de notre journal de campus sont mes amis.

ELLE: Puis je pense que vous avez Buckleys! Un ami qui works avec Deux Double Cee would être more useful. Et, combien de campaign funds avez-vous?

LUI: Ooo la la, je ne pense much sur la. Mais j'ai un tres bon campaign managiere. Il s'appelle Monsier Eann Roote. Il a beaucoup des amis qui jouer au football et chess. Tous les Aardvarks et quelque Forros connais him bien. Aussi, les Democrats avont promis donner moi leur preferences.

ELLE: Qu'est que c'est votre platform?

LUI: Je will arrete tous l'argent pour le purchase de spraypaint pour les Rad-femmes. Apres la, si je suis still alive, je intend de introducer un SRC.

ELLE: Mais tous les etudiantes demandez un SRC cepter les leftie extremists, qui est tres contente avec le current SA system avec qui, ils ont un monopoly sur campus politiques. Maintenant, le Moderate Movement, les Democrats, et stonez les crows, les Liberals aussi demandez un Students Representative Council.

LUI: Oui, c'est un trendy thing de faire.

ELLE: Mais avec le rise de Nia-facism sur campus,* vraiment vous pense que un Moderate billet est le best thing?

LUI: Wee, wee, bien sur. Peut-etre je shifter mon platform par le Left à la centre. Excuse moi pendent je telephoner a mon ami, Monsier Murdoch, et demander si il fundez mon campaign. . . .

Par notre correspondant, Rohan Greenland, à la Departimente de Française, ANU, Acton, France.

* Nia est la presidente des Liberals sur campus, et un leak dans les Liberals, et merci beaucoup Monsier Windelle, dit que la presidente aurais un nose job bientot.

Kosciusko: Trash or Treasure ?

As many of you will be aware, the Draft Plan for Kosciusko National Park (KNP) has been available for comment since late May. The closing date for submissions was 31 August 1981.

In this article I'll be giving a brief outline of what the Kosciusko Committee sees as the major issues or areas of contention in the Draft Plan that need comment.

But first, for those on unfamiliar ground - some background.

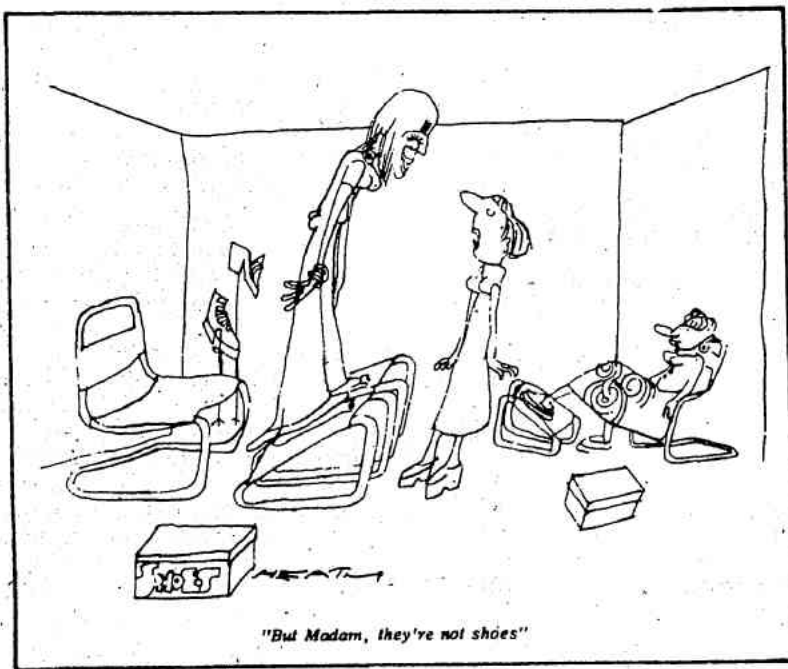
William McKell as the premier of NSW, was instrumental in the establishment of the Kosciusko State Park in 1944. The Snowy Scheme was begun in 1949 having a massive impact on the whole of the Park - roads, towns, tunnels, dams, and power stations were constructed. (It is interesting to note that this scheme was commenced under the Commonwealth Defence Powers.) The grazing of high alpine areas of the Park was finally banned in 1958, at the same time that concessions were being granted, by the Minister, for the construction of tourist facilities at the snow-fields.

By 1967, when the Park was declared a National Park, the pressures of unmanaged recreational use were beginning to be recognised. This led to the publishing of the 1974 Plan of Management. So now, six years later, the Plan is undergoing review. This review gives an indication of the greater awareness of the Park's natural values, and how best these values may be preserved, while catering for "legitimate" recreational demands within the Park.

The Park is also listed by UNESCO as a world biosphere reserve, and by the Australian Heritage Commission as a significantly natural and cultural environment.

So what are these major issues of contention?

- (1) The extent of urban development that is currently in, and proposed for the Park.
- (2) The question of access.
- (3) Skiing facilities - present and future.



Urban Development

This includes such aspects as overnight accommodation, curio shops, discos, hair-dressers, churches and so on - certainly not necessary to the enjoyment of the Park's values. Of course most people would like to have their private lodge in the snow-fields with ready access to "the slopes" but it is just this exploding demand that has already created massive environmental damage. [Given the expected increase in demand by the Australian Ski Federation, the Park would be supporting four towns the size of Cooma by 1990, if all demand was met!!!]

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Pollution of the once purest streams has been a major result of the urban sprawl. Sewage pollution is occurring below all the resorts to the extent that the Service warned visitors not to drink the water during Easter 1981. An oil spill occurred in June 1978 from the Chalet at Charlottes Pass, heavily polluting Spensers Creek. And if any cross-country skiers have become sick from drinking water at Munyang Power Station, it is not surprising. All the sewage from Charlottes Pass, Perisher, Smiggins Hole and Guthega flows into the Guthega dam and hence the Power Station.

The problems of sewage can be attributed to:

- (1) The number of overnight visitors. Day visitors use 10 to 20 times less water than overnight stayers (Park Service figures).
- (2) The sewage plant at Perisher Valley (a bulk load and discharge system) is inadequate to cope with the present levels of sewage at peak periods, and at intervals releases this "bulk" into Perisher Creek causing sudden surges of nutrient loading.
- (3) Small catchments and the occasional drought conditions result in an inability of the sewage systems to adequately dilute the raw sewage.

The proliferation of urban development has also led to:

- visual scarring
- alteration and elimination of large areas of vegetation such as the sphagnum bogs at Perisher.
- associated soil erosion with building sites and road construction

We recommend -

- (a) No overnight accommodation be allowed in the Park above the present

level. The Draft Plan is allowing for a 30 per cent increase above this level. (page 65)

(b) That all urban type facilities, not essential to the enjoyment of the Park's values (tennis courts, shopping centres and the like) be disallowed (p.65) and gradually removed.

(c) That concessionaires be required to meet the standards of tertiary treatment for sewage, i.e. removal of nutrients.

(d) Research be conducted into the effects of the urban sprawl on the whole ecosystem especially the river systems. (p.62).

(e) That there be a redrafting of all leasing arrangements with the concessionaires in the Park such that they are bound to the Plan of Management.

(f) That concessionaires pay a rent to the Park Service that is in line with the current land values. [Last year, Thredbo Pty Ltd. a subsidiary of Lend Lease Corporation, paid approximately \$14,000 in rates, for an area that would probably have an unimproved capital value of about \$200 million. It is really quite ridiculous that the Park Service should be bound to leasing arrangements that were drafted almost 20 years ago, at a time when the effects of such development were unknown, and the awareness of the fragile ecological systems was barely realised.]

(g) that no overnight accommodation be permitted at any new ski areas proposed.

Access

The Park Service has recognised that all-too-obvious problem of access, and has proposed "access studies" (p.63). This, we strongly support. The Kosciusko Road (to Perisher Valley) is the major bottleneck, where traffic and parking congestion is already common on peak period weekends.

We recommend that a shuttle-bus service be introduced to alleviate traffic congestion, proliferation of parking areas that are occupied for less than 30 per cent of the time, environmental effects of air and noise pollution, and the time involved by the Park Service for traffic control.

Widening the road and extending the car parks, are only very temporary remedies and would be like destroying a church to make access and parking for the worshippers!

The problems with the emergency buses that operated on the weekend of 4 and 5 July 1981 are a glaring example of the need for a well co-ordinated and organised shuttle bus system, involving loading terminals with necessary facilities.

Skiing facilities

The skiing facilities already present in the Park have proliferated with the demand for downhill skiing, but with very little regard for the environment. For example: skiing over low density snow cover has resulted in damage to the underlying vegetation; location of T-bars etc. has had little regard for sensitive areas; heavy soil compaction by machinery has led to greater runoff and a lowering of the water table; inappropriate clearing of "ski slopes" and road construction has caused soil instability increased water runoff and erosion.

We recommend that major studies be conducted on these existing areas to give adequate access and to remedy these increasing problems, and that the cost for such work be met by the lessees.

The Plan proposes the extension of skiing facilities at three major locations.

We are totally opposed to one of these areas - South of Thredbo (K1 on the summary map) because of the threats to:

(1) The mature stands of snow gums which are now very limited in the Park.

(2) The populations of mountain pygmy possum (*Burramys parvus*) recently found in the area.

(3) The area of "outstanding value" adjacent to this proposed skiing area that would be severely compromised.

We recommend that future skiing facilities be at the Northern end of the Park (Tooma etc.), and cater more for family groups.

These issues described are only those we regard as most important, but obviously there are many more in such a complex plan of management.

Questions, comments, discussion and arguments are welcome; if you need help with writing a submission - ring 48 8974 (ah).

What you can do

- (1) Write to the Minister for Planning and Environment (Mr Bedford).
- (2) Get other people stirred up to write something.

LET'S STOP THE URBAN SPRAWL

BOGONG, Vol. 2 No. 5, Aug-Sept 1981. Journal of Canberra and South-East Region Environment Centre.

Jeannie Douglas

UNIONS & THE LAW

One of our readers drew the following quotation from the Oxford Companion to Law to our attention.

"The modern situation is that trade unions and their members have a legal position relative to the State very like that of the mediaeval Church and its clergy, having legal privileges and immunity from contractual or tortious liability, easily the most privileged groups in the community.

So far from existing to protect workmen [sic] from employers, unions now tyrannize over employers and dictate to them by strikes and threats of strikes, show brutal-intolerance to workmen [sic] who will not join their ranks, and have no compunction over forcing employers to dismiss non-union employees. They are no more democratic or tolerant than the mediaeval Church at its worst. The common trade union insistence on the 'closed shop' is a fundamental infringement of the liberty of the individual, as vile as enforced conformity with any



religion ever was, and contrary to the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. So-called peaceful picketing is commonly mob hooliganism and intimidation.

In public law unions are not only consulted by government on every matter, but assert and dictate their views, arrogantly claim to represent the people of the country, and to make and unmake governments . . . They are dedicated to restrictive practices, laziness, selfishness and insatiable greed and have no regard for anything but their own immediate advantage. The public interest frequently suffers enormously by strikes, interunion demarcation disputes, or stoppages for the most obscure reasons. . . . They represent the gravest threat to democracy, liberty, and the economic progress and prosperity yet known and constantly call for the law to be kept out of industrial relations to enable anarchy to be promoted."

-Walker (ed.) Oxford Companion to Law (1980), p. 1229.

TIME FOR THE SRC

IS IT TIME WE HAD AN SRC?

Ancient Athenians would probably nod approvingly if they knew what kind of student government existed at ANU. The system they saw would remind them of their own: supreme decision-making vesting in a body consisting of all the citizens gathered together. Classical democracy.

And so it sounds. And yet Athenian democracy had limits and biases. Firstly, the assembly of the people included no women and no slaves. Secondly, factions and groupings held reign on much of political life. Thirdly, the system was, in its pure form, unstable: it flowered briefly and thereafter survived like ice-cream in an oven.

Student representation at ANU also amounts to a similar departure from the ideals which prompted its formation. So radical has this departure been, in fact, that the time has come to review the system and consider anew the options students have for conducting their affairs.

The present Students' Association works as follows. Every fortnight on a Wednesday at eight o'clock in the refectory the Association convenes in general meeting. Any member of the Association may attend. Provided the meeting includes 50 such members, it may proceed to formulate the policy of the Association. This policy binds the officers of the Association and generally represents the voice of undergraduate students at ANU.

So much for the theory. What actually occurs might be measured by reference to the following facts:

- * Conservatively estimated, some 80% of students never attend a single meeting of the SA in the course of their entire university careers.
- * A similar proportion of students do not (or cannot) vote in SA elections for office-bearers in October each year.
- * SA meetings are controlled largely by a group of some 30-40 whose composition is fairly static throughout the year and whose politics are without exception heavily left-wing.
- * Policies of the SA read like the report of the Fourth International: the SA has voted to support international terrorism, the Soviet Union, abortion and the Red Brigades, and condemned homosexuality, the International Year of the Child, compulsory assessment and American "imperialism".
- * SA meetings are endemically unable to muster quorums. Of seven meetings called in 2nd term, only two eventuated with the requisite 50 members, and they lasted only 1½ hours each, leaving a huge backlog of motions for third term, when the quorum problem traditionally gets worse.

Briefly put, the SA system at present allows student politics to be run by a group of hard-liners by virtue of the fact that they can attract a regular turn out of die-hards to run every SA meeting. There is no evidence that those who attend are a typical or representative cross-section of students. (Given the policies they are wont to espouse, let us hope not.)

The answer I propose is the reintroduction of a Students' Representative Council. This is the system which operates at the majority of Australian campuses at the present time. Its principle is that of representative rather than participatory democracy. Under it, a Council of students who would be directly elected by other students would be created. Representatives could be elected on a faculty-by-faculty basis. Alternatively, electorates might be based on the halls

and colleges, with others consisting of students living outside the campus. The SRC would meet regularly just as the SA does: ordinary students would be free to attend and speak just as they are at present. The only difference in this respect is that only elected members would vote: thus actual decisions would be removed from the random criterion of whoever turns-up to that of what the elected and representative spokespersons of students actually think and decide.

Many Advantages

The advantages of the system would be many. They include:

- * Far fewer meetings would fail for want of a quorum: because the SRC would consist of some 40-50 members, only half the present number would be needed for a quorum. Also, with a responsibility to their electors, students reps. would be more likely to turn up regularly.
- * If the electorates were college-based, participation by college residents would be boosted. Most of the present people who come to the SA meetings from colleges are Liberals, and some colleges are almost perpetually devoid of representation. (The present SA refuses to hold meetings in halls and colleges: too many "ordinary" (i.e. non-left) students turn up.)



- * Political extremists would be weeded out of student decision-making. Currently hard-liners of both political persuasions constitute a powerful bloc of votes in the SA, more by virtue of their diligence and obsessiveness than any qualities in their political views or support among students.

- * Responsible student government would most probably result: with student representatives being accountable to their electors the kind of public fantasising that goes on at present would probably not occur, and the likelihood is great that ordinary students, of the kind that currently never approaches student politics, might to a growing extent take a part in these processes.

Undoubtedly the response of the left to these proposals will be vituperative and a touch hysterical. They will charge that I want to abscond with the

students' rights to vote on each and every issue in which they interest themselves. My answer is this: most students aren't interested in student politics, and the fault in this lies not in student stupidity or ignorance, but in the intimidating and opprobrious norms of the present system. The left's opposition, of course would be based as much as anything upon the fact that it relies on the present participatory method to draw into the SA's machinery all the freaks, wierdos and hacks that ensure its dominance of that body, and the vast majority of whom would never be elected by any responsible electorate of students.

The present system would work — and did once work — well when the levels of student activity and participation are high. When this occurs the number of middle-of-the-road students who come to SA meetings ensure that the extremists are outnumbered. I remember meetings of 200 or more students in 1978. But things have changed since then, and student apathy and alienation has swelled since then, so that participatory democracy is now a means whereby a small minority controls the student voice, and the face students present to the community.

SRC until '73

Indeed, until 1973 there was an SRC at ANU: it was put aside during the days of Vietnam and the great student moratoria, when student activity was on a peak. Those conditions no longer exist, and I argue therefore that an SRC is needed once again. The SRC worked well, and it could do so again. It works well on campuses across Australia and it cannot be contended that the concept is unfeasible. The only valid argument in opposition to it is that the present system is better and deserves to be retained. But anyone who would argue that either has a vested interest in the present unequal system or has never seen SA meeting after SA meeting collapse through want of interest.

Student affairs desperately need a shot in the arm on this campus — Bush Week was good evidence of that — and especially wanted is new blood among student activists. The answer is an SRC, for the simple reason that ordinary students would get a better go. It might even erase the heavily political overtones of the present SA; that alone would make the whole deal worthwhile.

Gary Humphries

AND ANOTHER ONE BITES THE DUST!

Australia's bronzed sporting archetype died some time before the last Olympic Games, cricket as Australians know it was recently interred in England, and now yet another of the venerable, respected institutions of this country is dying — that bastion of student democracy, our much beloved ANU Students' Association.

In a year when one would expect most students to protest against the Government's "Razor Gang" cuts (known in some circles as the Recommendations of the Lynch Committee) in the tertiary education arena, our very own S.A. cannot manage to have fifty people present at five of the seven meetings it has held in second term this year. That's right — five out of seven meetings have lapsed through want of a quorum (less than 1% of students), and the last SA meeting managed to reach that "unreachable goal" only through enlisting the

support of the Heads of the various University halls to push students to give their views on the proposed amalgamation of those three halls. Even then, only 54 people were present, and that figure would have been much less but for an attempt by the Democrats to push through increases in the Clubs and Societies budget.

Even the reknowned ANU Left appear to be losing interest, so it is little wonder that SA President Jeff Dalton is losing weight.

It doesn't seem too rash to suggest that this predicament is largely due to a preoccupation of the SA with matters of such vital importance to student interests as the situation in Afghanistan, Northern Ireland, in El Salvador . . . (rhubard ad infinitum). Some people would even say the present power brokers in the SA exhibit a profound lack of interest in students at large on this campus (though such suggestions are of course entirely unwarranted, because the SA makes sure we all pay \$18 each year to them; faithfully passes on a total of \$13,000 to the Australian Union of Students, and sends a number of "needy students" on return trips around the country at frequent intervals).



It is in circumstances like the present that it is pertinent to look at some of the alternatives as regards student representation. One idea attracting interest is that a Student Representative Council (SRC), similar to that used by most universities in Australia. Such a system would perhaps be composed of representatives elected individually by each faculty, or elected by the students at large. It would meet regularly and there would be a possibility of holding extraordinary general meetings (at which all students could speak and vote) on particular matters deemed (by Constitution, etc.) to be outside the scope of the Students' Representative Council alone — in much the same way as the Union occasionally holds general meetings on matters of importance.

It appears that an SRC could restrict meetings to matters of student interest, hence reviving general student participation (not to mention saving us each a considerable part of our General Services Fee each year) and achieving control of student affairs by the "moderate majority". It has been shown by the various SRCs at universities not affiliated with the Australian Union of Students, that such unaffiliated SRC bodies can still mount effective protests in opposing ideas such as reintroduction of tuition fees, and do not need to give \$13,000 p.a. to AUS to be able to do this.

As the Students' Association sinks slowly in the west (or is it the East which is Red?), these ideas bear some thought.

Chris Bolden

QLD Aboriginal Crisis

The average Australian probably gets the impression that Aboriginal affairs consist of a series of crises — Aurukun and Mornington Island, Noonkanbah, and now Queensland. There are many instances where the Aboriginal people have been successful, both according to their own ancient societal values and the more recent European ones, but

make any further efforts by Aboriginals and Islanders in Queensland futile. This is that Premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen is preparing to repeal the Queensland Aborigines Act 1971-79 and the Torres Strait Islanders Act 1971-79. (the Acts), under which the Aboriginal and Islander people of that state live, and to de-gazette the reserves

be held in Brisbane next year. It is, however, a completely sinister move in the effects it will have.

The de-gazetting of reserves will mean that current reserve land is opened up for mining and tourist development, against the wishes of the Aboriginal communities. Further, there are indications that the repressive Department of Aboriginal and Islander Advancement (DAIA) will not be abolished — so Queensland Aboriginals will still be living under a police state, on land which will be shared with mining companies and tourists.

The events since 1978 at Aurukun and Mornington Island demonstrate the likely future for other reserves, should the lease proposal succeed. White shire councils have taken over the administration of the local government areas, making decisions which go against the wishes of the people. The boundaries of Aurukun were reduced, and bauxite mining is soon to occur by the Tipperary company, a subsidiary of Comalco. Aboriginal houses are extremely overcrowded and have inadequate water, while Europeans who are there to "serve" the community are given three to four bedroom houses, (even if unmarried) with all the necessary facilities.

THE ACTS Model for Apartheid

The Queensland Acts have long been recognised as paternalistic and restrictive in the extreme. In fact, South Africa sent a delegation to Queensland to study these Acts, as a basis for their apartheid policy, prior to this being instituted officially 32 years ago.

There have been some modifications to the Acts in recent years, so for instance an Aboriginal cannot be forced to have her or his property 'managed' unless they want to. But imagine having to get a permit to enter or leave a place where you and your family have lived for generations, if not since time began!

Aboriginals can also be paid less than award wages, on the excuse that the government can't afford to pay them, (despite the fact that it frequently underspends its allocations from the Federal government). It is an offence to "incite" someone to vote, (i.e. encourage them to enroll on the electoral roll). A third of the profits of all Aboriginal enterprises are siphoned off into a "Welfare" Fund, and used to purchase basic infrastructure which should have been provided by the government and which then becomes the property of the government. These and many other injustices still apply under the Acts today.

THE QUEENSLAND PROPOSAL

The Premier has stated that his intentions are that "all Queenslanders will be treated equally", which means in his terms that reserves will be abolished and the land leased to the communities. A statement on July 20 gave the most information



on the proposal. It included that leases are to be conditional on the land being 'used': used in a European sense which Aboriginals may not wish to do. No 'militants' will be allowed on the leases. Not only does this represent a gross breach of communal and individual freedom, but the word 'militant' when used in Queensland means anyone who does not agree with the DAIA or the government.

There are indications that the DAIA will not be abolished but will continue to administer Aboriginal affairs in Queensland, fourteen years after a referendum to the contrary was passed by 91% of the Australian electorate. The Annual Report of the Commissioner for Community Relations has documented that communications system is extremely inadequate, with one person among 1,200 people in the community of Yarrabha for instance. The Welfare Fund is another institution which will probably continue.

But what about the proposals about leases? Senator Baume, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, believes that leases represent a significant advance over reserves, the latter can be abolished with the stroke of a pen. This was what happened with Aurukun and Mornington Island in 1978, and prior to that at Mapoon in 1963, and indeed it has been happening since reserves were first established.

But when leases are introduced, their size can be reduced from existing reserve boundaries and mining companies, tourist ventures, fishing or forestry etc. can be permitted to operate on former reserve land. There is no security of tenure especially given the conditional nature of the leases, and as pressure to develop less and less economic deposits of minerals arises, the remnants of land left for Aboriginals will be ever diminishing.

The proposals can thus be seen as a way to open land for use other than by Aboriginals, while at the same time affording no significant improvements in self-management or reductions in the institutions which

currently govern the lives of Queensland Aboriginals and Islanders.

QUEENSLAND ABORIGINAL DEMANDS

These proposals have been rejected by the North Queensland Land Council, several Aboriginal reserves, and by many Aboriginals and Islanders on a grassroots level. They demand **land rights** to the land which has been theirs for 50,000 years or more, and **self management**, not management by whites under the DAIA or shire councils. Land Rights means freehold, inalienable, communal title to current reserve lands, some 2% of the state, and compensation for past injustices to those Aboriginals who choose or have been forced to live in urban situations. This compensation also includes the property currently owned by the DAIA purchased with Federal Government allocations and profits from Aboriginal enterprises.

Aboriginal spokespersons have stated that some mining or other developments which will be desired by the larger Australian Community could conceivably be permitted.

While the sanctity of their land and the right to determine their own lifestyles is fundamental, they also recognise the necessity for some developments, for the benefit of Australia.

But which developments are to occur, and under what conditions, is a matter for Aboriginal communities to decide and negotiate. And they cannot do this under the proposed scheme where any form of development will be permitted, and the Aboriginals will have no bargaining power, or power to prevent these developments.

A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

A national campaign to support Queensland Aboriginals and Islanders has been launched by Queensland Aboriginals living in Canberra, with the support and participation of both Aboriginals still living in Queensland



Rock paintings. Human beings in X-ray style.
Deaf Adder Creek, Bala-Uru.

these are not easily kept in the public's view. Among the many are the Ralkon Pastoral Co. S.A.; Noonkanbah prior to the Amax invasion; the Black Community School in Townsville; Murawina Preschool in Redfern and so on.

However, another crisis is looming, one that threatens to

which have been held in trust for them.

This seems to be a ploy to placate the white community, who have been hearing complaints against the Acts for years, and to attempt to remove the source of discontent before the black athletes arrive for the Commonwealth Games, due to

and interested religious, aid, political and other groups. This campaign is to gather the essential support from Australians in all walks of life, to prevent the coming crisis for Queensland Aborigines.

Although it is extremely unlikely that the Queensland Government will be stopped from degazetting reserves, the Federal Government does have the power to intervene. This was granted in 1967 in the referendum to amend the Constitution, so that the government can make laws "for any race for whom it is deemed necessary." It has failed to act in the past, despite the report of the Senate Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs in November 1978 which said that the Commonwealth Government has the power to acquire reserve lands and that it ought to do so.

The forces against the demands of Queensland Aborigines and Islanders' rights are strong. But nothing can be achieved by giving up - only concerted action by the Australian people can prevent the demise of the Aboriginal people, and stop the continuation of 200 years of brutal history into the

OLD TIMER



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present.

There are a number of specific actions which concerned individuals and groups can undertake. One is to write to Government, Opposition, Democrats and Independent M.P.'s, expressing your concern and requesting that they prepare to intervene. Of primary importance are sympathetic Liberal Senators, such as Missen and Bonner, and the independent member Senator Harradine. The opposition spokesperson on Aboriginal Affairs Senator Ryan, plans to introduce a private members'

bill in the next sitting of Parliament, which will need the support of a minimum of one Senator, in addition to the Democrats and Labor, (who both support it). Of course the House must then be induced to pass a similar bill, so letters to MHRs can also help.

Secondly, funds are needed. The people of Queensland are fighting this battle completely on private donations, and the needs are immense. The first priority will be to channel the money to Queensland Aboriginal people and organisations so they

can organise to express their opinions. The smallest donation will go part of the way to this immediate need of \$5,000, and can be mailed to the campaign at the address below or transferred to their account at Commonwealth Savings Bank, ANU Branch, A/c No. 904-683, (this service does not cost anything and it reduces the delay).

Further information can be obtained from "The National Campaign for Land Rights and Self-Management in Queensland", P.O. Box 992, Canberra,

2601, (062) 47 0648 or the Aboriginal Land Rights Support Group, 4th floor, 262 Pitt St., Sydney Ph 264 2733. There is a dossier which contains documentation and the latest events.

The Aboriginal and Islander people of Queensland need your support, they are pleading desperately for it and their future depends on it.

Rebecca Bishop
Student Christian Movement.

From 'THARUNKA'

DEMOCRACY in NT to be DENIED

There are those who would support the claim that Australia is a democratic society. Additional and compelling evidence for the contra position however will become available should a proposed codification of the criminal law be enacted in the Northern Territory later this year. The traditional freedoms on which such a society is supposedly premised, those of assembly, movement and expression are to be expressly denied in the N.T.

The Everingham government, in anticipation of vigorous anti-uranium mining protest and the rise of the Aboriginal nation, is planning to tighten up its public dissent legislation and confer wide discretionary powers on its police. The following "anti-terrorist" provisions, rumoured to be based on South African legislation, have been condemned by the International Committee of Jurists and the Australian Council for Civil Liberties. Analysed even against basic "liberal democratic" principles they exhibit, a disregard for fundamental civil rights. They herald the demise of the definitive principles of democracy and the advent of the Police State in the North.

"Terrorism" (ss 190-195)

In the draft code an act of terrorism incorporates the "threatened unlawful use of violence" a) "for political ends" or b) "for the purpose of . . . dissuading the public . . . from carrying out" a lawful activity. In this form a person may

be charged with the offence though the violent act is minimal or implicit. Given this orientation the code seems to move away from understandings of terrorism as extreme violence to a broader "catch-all" determination. On the face of it the dissident chant of "smash the state", picketing of a work place leading to confrontation or "assaults" on police in demonstrations would fall within the definitions. A person convicted under these sections would suffer *mandatory* life imprisonment with hard labour. Any treatment which "detracts from the severity of the sentence", such as a parole or remission, is expressly excluded. Failure to inform on a "terrorist" attracts a penalty of five years gaol.

The right of assembly is directly abrogated. By the mere act of proscription the police Minister, without public or parliamentary scrutiny, may outlaw any group, order the seizure of its property and incarcerate its organisers for two years. Further, people wearing or displaying signs indicating support for a proscribed organisation, for example bumper stickers or badges, are to be made liable to six months imprisonment with hard labour. It gets worse . . .

The police are to be given absolute control over demonstrations. That is the right of free expression and assembly may no longer exist. Any police officer, at his or her discretion, may order a gathering of more than twelve people to disperse.

Failure to comply with such direction within thirty minutes will get ten years with hard labour. (s.228). That this penalty is so completely out of proportion with many crimes of violence such as common assaults and some rapes is indicative of the emphasis the Everingham government has placed on protecting its policies from organised criticism.

"Sedition" (ss 210-215)

Defined as an intention to instigate "disaffection against the Government" or "feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of persons so as to endanger the peace, order and good government of the Territory" sedition is to be punished by seven years gaol with hard labour. In an area of law which demands the most meticulous preparation the draft code provides an intolerably loose statement of the offence. On a plain English analysis it is clear that the Northern Territory government will allow no criticism of its action and consequently may make no claim to be acting as a "democratic" body on Westminster principles.

As yet the national press have not taken up the issue. The aim of the article has been to provoke the very questioning and criticism the Everingham government would seek to suppress. Information about protest measures will be brought to the attention of students as it comes to hand.

Richard Jones.

AFRICA

Libya's african enterprises

The annual Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity opened in the Kenyan capital Nairobi on June 24th. Although the African leaders seemed to have made progress on some important problems, when the Summit closed a few days later there were unanswered questions hanging over the future of the OAU — particularly in view of the fact that the Libyan leader Colonel Ghaddafi is expected to become the OAU Chairman in June next year.

Relations between the Libyan regime and a number of African States have plummeted sharply since the Libyan invasion of neighbouring Chad last October. But Libya had previously been chosen to host the 1982 OAU Summit. If it does, then following protocol Col Ghaddafi will become Chairman of the OAU in 1982-3.

Even as the OAU Summit was in session there were a number of dramatic events highlighting Libya's low standing in Africa.

with the Non-Aligned Movement. A recent resolution of the Libyan General People's Assembly said that "all-round friendship and co-operation" with the Soviet Union was the "strategic line" of Libya's foreign policy.

Some attempts were made to head off the spectre of Libya heading up the OAU from next June. Ghana proposed some criteria for the selection of a country to host the OAU Summit and to be the nominal head of the Organization for the following year, which were designed to bar Libya.

But the Libyan regime was obviously well prepared for the criticism at Nairobi. Multi-page advertisements were taken out in the local Kenyan Press headed "The Libyan Jamahiriya is Committed to the African Cause". Libya's delegate to the Summit loudly announced a \$1 million grant to the OAU Fund for Namibia, and immediately presented half



Letter from South Africa

NUSAS
National Union of
South African Students

Paul Carrick,
AUS,
95 Drummond St.
Carlton, 3053, Australia
Dear Paul

Thank you very much for your various messages of support. They really have been good to have, and have been a source of encouragement to us. Just after Andrew Boraine was detained, I sent you a letter with some background information as well as some press clips. Did you receive them? The South African postal service has a way of "losing" or delaying our letters when it is most inconvenient for us. I hope this one arrives.

As I indicated in the telex I sent you, Andrew has now been released from detention and banned. The banning order is valid for five years, during which time he may not leave two specified magisterial districts in Cape Town, may not speak publicly or be quoted, may not prepare any material for purposes of publication, may not set foot in any harbour or airport, the premises of any newspaper or publishing house, any black area or any factory or educational institution. He does have an exemption until the end of the year, which allows him to be on the premises of the University of Cape Town, but only for purposes connected with the course he is registered for. In addition, he may not be with more than one person at a time and may not communicate with another banned person.

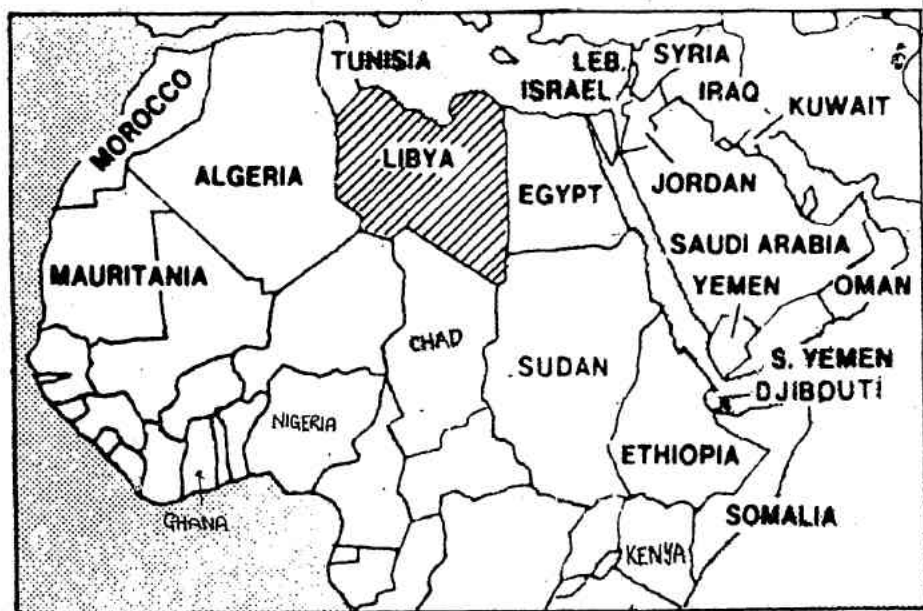
The same sort of terms apply to Sammy Adelman, Firoz and Azhar Chachalia, the other people recently banned and, in fact, to all people serving banning orders in South Africa. Some have conditions that are even more severe: many, for instance, have to report to a specified police station once a week or so, some are even restricted to their houses in the evenings and over weekends.

The background to the current wave of repression must be sought in the period of the Republic Day festivities, which came to be completely overshadowed by the protests against those festivities. There was widespread opposition to the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Republic of South Africa, opposition which came not only from NUSAS, but involved a broad spectrum of groupings, including churches, trade unions, sports, community, teacher and student groups as well. The protests which took place on our campuses, however, particularly at Wits, where a South African flag got burnt, attracted most media attention. This is why the state has directed a disproportionate amount of attention at students. Besides the bannings, there have been a number of further detentions (besides students, many trade unionists, some journalists and some church people remain in detention today), threats directed against the universities that their funds would be cut off if they did not control their students better a smear campaign run by the state radio and TV stations, an incident where a university administration gave information on specific students to the Security Police, suspension of student leaders by university authorities and sundry other developments.

In spite of all this, NUSAS remains strong and committed to its ideals. We are obviously feeling Andrew's absence, but we have by no means been crippled by his banning.

I have also enclosed some pressclips etc. which I hope you find interesting. I hope they arrive safely.

Yours in solidarity,
Franz Kruger
Secretary General



On June 23rd Uganda detailed two Libyan officials who had entered the country to open a "Libyan People's Bureau". Uganda accused Libya of plotting against its Government by sending arms to remnants of Idi Amin's forces.

Two days later a bomb exploded at the Chadian Embassy in Khartoum, capital of the Sudan. The Chadian Ambassador to the Sudan is a staunch opponent of the Libyan occupation of Chad, and had openly criticized President Goukouni Weddeye of Chad for depending on Libyan troops. The Sudanese authorities arrested a Chadian after the blast, who admitted that Libya was behind the explosion. Following the incident, Libyan diplomats were expelled from the Sudan and diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended.

One month before the OAU Summit 16 West African States concluded a defence pact to protect themselves from outside aggression. The Libyan invasion of Chad was the event that inspired the plan for a defence pact. Observers noted that a military operation like the Libyan invasion of Chad — which involved a tank force moving across 1800 km. of the Sahara desert — had not been seen in the region since World War II.

Soviet link

Above all African States are concerned at Libyan expansionism because of Libya's close ties with the Soviet Union. Indeed, while the OAU Summit was in session in Nairobi one of Libya's top leaders, Col Jalloud, was meeting in Moscow with Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov. The discussions were said to be about the Kremlin's military aid to Libya. Jalloud was accompanied to Moscow by the heads of the Libyan Army, Navy and Air Force. Col Ghaddafi himself had been in Moscow only two months previously.

As Chairman of the OAU Ghaddafi would doubtless try to orient the organization more towards the Soviet Union — as Cuban President Castro has tried to do

the money in hard cash. He said in an interview that Libya was prepared to send troops to help freedom fighters anywhere in Africa. (This is, of course, what Libya claims it was doing in Chad!) He arrogantly added that Libya needed all those Soviet arms "to defend Africa and the Middle East".

Whither the OAU?

In the event, the OAU Summit did not act on the proposal to take the leadership of the OAU next year away from Libya. No other country was prepared to offer to host the 1982 Summit. As costs escalate, only a few countries will be able to host an OAU Summit and take up the mantle of representing the African continent. This is a serious shortcoming in the Organization's traditional structure.

Already Ghana has announced that it will not attend the next OAU Summit if it is held in Libya.

All friends of Africa will wish this year's OAU Chairman, President Moi of Kenya, well in his endeavours in the coming twelve months. He will have to unite the members of the OAU so that the Organization will be able to stand up to the trials of twelve months under the leadership of the arrogant, erratic and pro-Soviet Col Ghaddafi.

Moi is an outspoken foe of Soviet expansionism in different areas of the world. In addition, he has good relations with Washington, and should be able to bring more pressure to bear on the Reagan Administration to give up its overt pro-South Africa stand. This could force changes in southern Africa without giving the Kremlin any ground.

The Organization of African Unity is facing difficult times. Next June it will meet, against the will of a large sections of its members, in the Libyan capital Tripoli. Before then it must strengthen its unity and sharpen its vigilance against all attempts to undermine the noble aims for which it was founded.

New Africa News Service, August 1981.

FLASHBACK 1963

FLASHBACK — This article has been reprinted from the Orientation Week edition of Woroni in 1964.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1963

Undoubtedly the highlight of 1963 was our whirlwind romance with the Royal Military Duntroon Cadets to whom we contributed one beautifully engraved hopsotch course in the middle of their 'sacred' parade ground; plus one swastika flag. So delighted were these backbone boys of Australia's impregnable defences, that they insisted on carrying a few selected students from Bruce Hall to a glorious reception at the Military College. Free haircuts were given to all students to conform to the traditional basin-cut worn by all cadets (see photo).

Subsequently a mysterious sign appeared on the back of a bus full of cadets doing their weekly bargain hunting at "Woolies", which claimed that "We love the A.N.U." Further retaliation ensued, including the soaking of one student in the fountain in Civic Square, and an abortive attempt by students to place a certain chemical in the cadets' tea which was guaranteed to turn their urine purple for two or three days.

After an unidentified object had shaken the foundations of the Mothercraft Centre, next to the University, three miscarriages were reported the next morning. At the same time it was discovered that a student had mysteriously mislaid his car the previous night.

Rugby Tour Demo

A silent and menacing demonstration was held by the students against the touring South African Rugby League side when it arrived in Canberra. Lack of numbers of demonstrators were made up by the newsmen who outnumbered them 3-1. Subsequently, strong criticism of the demonstration was voiced. One "Canberra Times" reader claimed that the students were dirty, unkempt, unwashed, etc.

At the end of the academic year the first attempt to cross Lake Burley Griffin was attempted late at night by two students in a late model sedan renowned for its ability to go anywhere (anyhow). Engine trouble occurred after the first 50 yards, however, and vain attempts to extract it failed till the dawn. The driver said later that due to severe strains occurring to the car previously several leaks had developed.

Strict precautions were taken to ensure that no alcohol was consumed at the annual Economics dinner last year. However, due to a last minute compromise a strictly limited amount was allowed so that each guest would receive only four glasses of sherry, 3½ glasses white wine, 5 glasses (or ½ bottle) of red wine, and ½ dozen beer plus that which he could reasonably carry away in his pockets. To the dying strains of the "Red Flag" the guest of honour valiantly assisted in rectifying the reception-room. One participant subsequently economised through discarding his trousers while attempting to find his room in the hall.

CREATIONIST'S END

A Report from Woroni's Time-Travelling Correspondent,
Neginok Retep.

It has recently been brought to my attention, as an amicable time-traveller, and ardent reader of that superb literary publication, Woroni, that in my humble capacity as the perfect seer, I may be able to enlighten the peoples of the world as to the future of the "creationist" versus "Evolutionist" debate, in which you are embroiled. As such, I present below, an extract from an informative text, published in 2107, which may prove of some value to your readers. The book is titled, "Evolution and Basic Genetic Engineering" and the passage below begins on page 92.

"Once Darwin postulated his hypotheses on natural selection, a wide amount of discussion ensued, both at a public and an academic level. Somewhat predictably, the debate tended to divide upon, so called, religious grounds; i.e. as to whether one believed the ancient Hebrew tales of creation, or the new, factually based postulations given in "The Origin of Species". Although such a conflict appears ludicrous to modern citizens, it must be remembered that the biblical ideas had, for centuries, been unquestioningly "force-fed" to the populous. Darwin's ideas appeared threatening to the religious hierarchy of the time and, so as to retain their powerful control over the masses, they opposed the principles of evolution at every turn. An early creationist campaigner was Bishop Wilberforce, a man of much eloquence in speech, but of little scientific knowledge or objectivity. Hence, his mocking question to Thomas Huxley, a scientist of some reknown, asking "whether it was through his grandfather or his grandmother that he claimed his descent from a monkey". The lack of understanding shown in such a question is, perhaps, understandable in the 1860s. However, the most incredible part of this irrational struggle was that, one hundred years later, it still raged! The causes behind this prolonged fracas lie at both the scientist's and the creationist's feet. Firstly, emotive discussion constantly drowned out the waves of scientific facts, on both sides of the fence. An example of this comes from Wallace Johnson, a creationist who stated, in 1976, that "every boy and every girl that we educate to accept the theory of evolution becomes a potential communist". Such blatant reviving of the "red under the bed" syndrome is inexcusable in any rational forum. Even so, such arguments were rife.

A second reason for the continued conflict lay in the paranoia of the Fundamentalist churches. The analogy to Galileo Galilei, the seventeenth century astronomer who was forced, at the hands of the Catholic Inquisition, to denounce the heretical notions of a Copernican Universe, where the Earth rotates about the sun, is clear. However, the evolutionist "attack" was even more basic to the Christian Churches' soul than the Copernican-Ptolemaic conflict. It meant that, probably the most well known sections of the Old Testament, Genesis one and two, were mere fabrications of primitive minds. Thus, Pope Pius XII, midway through the twentieth century, forbade Catholics to teach evolution as if it were proved and, into the 1980s, richly financed Creationist groups sought to have the creation and evolution "theories" given equal time in American schools. Such extremists, in blind ignorance, used political lobbying and the muscle of the dollar to try and suppress scientific progress

(Page 96) ". so finally, in the early twenty-first century, when when the creationists finally bowed down to the weight of geological and genetical evidence behind evolution, two schools of thought emerged as to the reasons behind the prolonged debate. The first of these was the sociological view; that the genesis-followers saw their biblical foundations threatened by the evolutionary principles and, that, like threatened animals, they ignorantly attacked their, so called, aggressors. This state of affairs was exacerbated by the "technical revolution" and accompanying "future shock" syndromes. In such situations the "fight or flight" responses of humans rose to the surface, with evolutionists being the prime targets of their confused fears and prejudices.

The second line of reasoning, calls on the "sheer scientific incompetence of the creationists as the basis for their struggle. Comparatively, the Bible is easy to follow and unthinkingly believe, whilst the principles of evolution require one to stretch the very conceptual foundations of everyday reality. The evolutionary process clearly began some 4,600 million years ago. However, to a person who lives for less than a century, the idea of such a span of time is beyond belief. Thus, we have such ignorant statements as that of Bishop Wilberforce. To accept evolution is, to an extent, to deny man's position of importance to the universe; to place him as just another speck in the dusts of time. Another such attack on man's self-centred nature lay in the randomness of evolution. To accept Darwin's ideas was to place man as a creature of chance; to deny the omnipotence that allowed him to fashion God in his own image. And yet, given the billions upon billions of planets in the universe, the evol-



ution of man was one of the most certain possible events! Man had to appear somewhere, simply on a probabilistic basis. The fact is, that he has evolved here, on an insignificant planet he refers to as "earth". One can sympathise with the mental dilemma such an idea must have caused the Christian believers, who had intimate faith in their relationship to a "so called", God

(Page 101) ". Being unable to use the inquisition on the Darwinistic blasphemers, the creationists tried the "fire-against-fire" technique, and resorted to bastardized science as a tool of rebuttal.

Possibly the two most common lines of reasoning were the "thermo-dynamics" and the "fossil record" arguments. The first of these used the second law of thermodynamics - that the universe as a whole is continually moving towards increased randomness - as a biblical scapegoat. How, they asked, could evolution, a movement towards complexity, occur if this fundamental law holds true. Such a question again reflects a simple lack of knowledge. Evolution is driven by energy. We must eat to breed, and yet we do not create more "random" offspring! Ultimately, we derive all our energy from nuclear reactions on the sun; processes that lead to increased entropy (randomness). Thus, whilst evolution moves towards greater complexity, the driving force moves towards increased randomness at a faster rate. Overall, entropy increases. Hence the second law is not breached.

That the fossil record is still not complete is a well known fact. Certain regressive lines and jumps still perplex evolutionists. Even so, the evidence points distinctly towards the natural selection path, even without modern, genetically induced "evolution". Yet, in the late twentieth century, as geologists slowly sifted through the incredible mass of fossil material waiting to be examined, the creationist swiftly grasped any faults in the palaeontological record, to construe such deviations to their own advantage. A lack of knowledge as to plate-tectonic theories by these extremists added to the general public confusion wrought by their misconceptions. Although some parts of the fossil record still require explanation, this record has always, by its general trends, pointed towards evolution

(Page 103) "That the creationist/evolutionist debate is one of fundamental importance cannot be denied. It illustrates perfectly the role religion has, and still is, playing in "shackling" science by groundless beliefs. Thus we have the present genetic engineering squabble, which will be dealt with in chapter five."

I hope these extracts will be of some help to your readers, in sorting out the present confused forum.

May your age prosper.

Neginok Retep
(Time Lord)

Poetic Interlude



SOUTH COAST JANUARY

*I thought I might have missed it when I saw
The window, glazed with nightness, paled to
grey.*

*But when I went outside the caravan
The bush was blue-black and bicycles
We'd ridden down on after the exams
Were gleaming faintly in the humming air
As I thong-footed down the Mars-scaped road
To where the path cut through the fern-dark
hill*

*With wood-stopped steps. A sense of urgency
Compelled me reckless down the tunnelled
night*

*Until the sand was falling at my feet
In stark virginity - there yet was time.
For as I caught the world it stood quite still
As though unsure of what was night and day
But leaping to the beach I cracked its dome
And raced it, shattering, to the ocean's edge
Where, yesterday, within another age
We'd played beach-cricket. Now I stared and
felt*

*The black beast maned with foaming surge and
pound*

*Inside my head and as the wind rose up
I had the urge to skim the sea-sheened shore
And shout the oneness of it to the world.*

*If I had been a painter I'd have shown
The way the dawn was sliding back the night
And how the island, furnaceed by the sun,
Was blazing and the gums against the sky
Were silhouettes of fire that did not burn.*

*I reached the bluff and climbed a shaddowed
track*

*That made me use my hands - but at the top
I stood again and saw the island sink
Beneath the sun that lay suspended there.*

*I picked a pebble up and flung it out
In one long arching, arcing, aching flight.
But as it sliced the dawn it split in two
One half kept falling and was lost from sight
But one the new-bathed horses of the sun
Spun sky-wards as they tossed their long manes
up*

*And changed it to a drop of molten gold
That hung, hiatused, somersaulted, turned
And burned and burned and burned until my
eyes*

*Were tired with wonder and could only see
A little pebble splash beneath the waves.*

Robert Carver.

I.S. AND THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT — A Reply to Peter O'Connor.

Peter O'Connor's article "Women's oppression or IS oppression" is a polemic against the IS. We have nothing against polemics: they can help clarify ideas. But if they are to do this, they should be based on a thorough examination of opponents' positions and not on innuendo, slander and misrepresentation. The method in the article is questionable: his main aim often seems to be to discredit IS, rather than develop his analysis of women's oppression or the question of how to fight it.

By separating two arguments that are confused in O'Connor's text we can develop a better understanding of both. The first argument is a familiar one about the nature of women's oppression and the tactics needed to fight it. O'Connor obviously feels he is on safe ground here, reiterating the women's movement position — so safe that this is all he does. The arguments are supported by the kind of superficial statements one expects from the bourgeois press (about Russia and the universality of rape etc., etc.). The second argument is an incantation of accusations against the IS. Here O'Connor seems to be afflicted with wilful ignorance.

We shall consider O'Connor's arguments and the IS's position under a number of headings — the nature of women's oppression and its relation to capitalism, the women's movement, ANZAC Day (yet again), IS's record of struggle, the fight against women's oppression today.

Marxism or Feminism?

The distinction between IS's marxist and O'Connor's feminist analysis of women's oppression is that between materialism and idealism. We base our understanding of the way society and its ideas are organised on the class nature of production under capitalism. Feminists argue that, while this approach may be applied to questions of economic exploitation, it is irrelevant to sexual oppression: "... the question of ideology must be considered. An explanation must be given of why working class men have hegemonised ...". Unfortunately the feminist approach cannot explain how or why women's oppression and the nature of the family have changed historically. Nor are class differences in oppression explicable (O'Connor denies them).

O'Connor gives no consideration to explanation of the ideological reasons for women's oppression but correctly rejects the idea that men economically benefit from it. We are left without any explanation of women's oppression at all — unless we examine the ways in which women's oppression serves the interest of capital. O'Connor passes over this possible explanation by pointing to women's oppression existing independently of class society, (for example, in the Soviet Union) and the universality of women's oppression under capitalism. O'Connor's analysis of Russia as classless is based on a misunderstanding of Trotsky. Trotsky correctly demonstrated that Russia was a class society. However he underestimated the extent of the reaction, represented by Stalinism from the late 1920s. Stalinism not only exag-

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gerated class differences in Russia, it also re-established the dictatorship of capital. It comes as no surprise that the defeat of the Russian revolution during the 1920s and early 1930s saw successful attacks on the significant gains made by women shortly after 1917 — free abortion, easy divorce, (limited) socialisation of domestic labour, child care facilities etc.

O'Connor's other ground for dismissing capital as the main beneficiary of women's oppression is the universality. Bourgeois and working class women are equally oppressed. Perhaps he should ask a pregnant working class woman in Brisbane if she is as oppressed as the pregnant bourgeois woman with resources to pay the airfare to Sydney and for an abortion in a North Shore clinic. Granted that bourgeois women are as susceptible to individual acts of terror against women in general (along with bourgeois men) have an interest in the continuation of women's oppression? The answer is yes.

Women's Oppression Tied to Class Society

The whole of the capitalist class benefits from the oppression of women and the maintenance of the family because they provide a cheap way of reproducing labour power (that is, the next generation of workers) and because they serve to divide the working class and conservatise it.

Capital needs to have a continuous supply of labour power. Theoretically this could be reproduced through capitalist relations of production — with commercialised child care, food preparation, cleaning etc. But historically and, especially during the present economic crisis, privatised reproduction is cheaper for capital. Divisions in the work-force, segregation of women into certain lower paid jobs derives from primarily the reproductive role that capitalism forces on them.

How can Women's Liberation be Achieved?

The ideological significance of women's oppression and the family can be explained in materialist terms: by recognising the vital role that privatised reproduction of labour power plays under capitalism. While that material cause remains, struggles against women's oppression, like struggles against exploitation of wage labour or against racism, can only achieve small and possibly transitory gains. This does not mean the struggles are not worth-while. They build confidence and help to emphasise the importance of class unity. The most effective way of challenging sexist ideas in the working class is by men and women joining in struggle against women's oppression (campaigns against anti-abortion legislation, sexual harassment and discrimination), exploitation (fights for better wages and conditions, improvement in the social wage) and other forms of oppression (racism, attacks on homosexuals). The experiences of struggle within capitalism is the material out of which the struggle against capitalism can be built.

It is because women's oppression is embedded in capitalism that the struggle against both is intimately linked. This is a cause for optimism because the working class has an interest in destroying both capitalism and the oppression of women. And the working class, by virtue of its daily collective experience and its strategic role in production has the power if united to

overthrow capitalism and its excrescences. Women united do not have that power. Unity among women cannot challenge the system of capitalism or women's oppression. Bourgeois women will not, as a group, commit themselves to the struggle against capitalism or the family — because they benefit from both. If sisterhood is extended to the likes of Margaret Guilfoyle, Indira Ghandi and Margaret Thatcher, it can only mean sisterhood in the fight for the rights of bourgeois women to exploit and oppress equal terms with bourgeois men.

The basic ideology (not the goals) of the "women's movement" is an obstacle in the fight for socialism and women's liberation. If we look forward to a socialist society, free of racial and sexual oppression, then we should be seeking to unite all workers, employed and unemployed, men and women, black and white in practical day to day struggles. For this reason IS argues that men should be allowed to fight alongside women on "women's issues" although we are still prepared to participate in progressive women-only campaigns if our arguments do not gain majority support.



Women's Movement

O'Connor claims that the IS "ignores the specific problems faced by women and refuses to fight around specific issues" and instead chooses to "slander and sloganise" the women's movement. While on the other hand the women's movement "keeps the fight going and continues to make significant gains in the area". O'Connor gives no examples of where the IS "ignores the specific problems faced by women ...". In Canberra the IS played a major role in the Abortion Action Campaign. IS members in the Public Servants Action Group have taken up the struggle against sexual harassment in the work place, have pushed ACOA to take a pro-abortion position, and several years ago IS members took up the fight for maternity and paternity leave in the Public Service. The IS has also been involved in fighting for the availability of free child care. As most women are workers, an important place to fight for free child care, abortion facilities, maternity leave etc. is at work where industrial action can be taken to win those demands.

Do we choose "to slander and sloganise" the women's movement? The facts suggest otherwise. IS defends and will continue to defend the women's movement against attacks (e.g. ANZAC Day) and will join those women in struggle but will always make clear our political differences. O'Connor offers no evidence to support his claim that the women's movement "keeps the fight going and continues to make significant gains". In fact the Anzac Day rape march is the only instance of activity by the women's movement he cites. Possibly the most notable feature of the women's movement is its current

absence from involvement in any form of industrial action taken by working class women. The movement does not involve itself with support work for striking women in any situation — whether it is over wages, conditions, child care or abortion. The reason is that these issues are generally speaking working class issues.

The women's movement has made clear that it is not prepared to take up the every day struggles of working class women. The ACT Abortion Action Campaign provides another example. IS women fought inside the group for an orientation to working class women — this proved difficult when feminists within the group found the statement "abortion is an industrial issue" too alienating for most (read bourgeois) women and were not prepared to use it.

Movement Work

O'Connor asks "where has the IS joined with the working class and where does it wage its war against capitalism". He also criticises IS work with rank and file public servants, claiming that they are not really "working class".

Firstly he should acquaint himself with the role of the IS in the Queensland abortion struggle, the Civil Liberties campaign, the Irish-Australian Solidarity Committee, the Uranium movement, Public Servants Action Group and the rank and file work IS members are involved in in their respective work places (teachers, public servants, postal workers, storemen and packers, metal workers etc.).

It was the IS which played a crucial role in setting up Workers Against Uranium groups in three states. It was the IS which led the successful Queensland Abortion campaign. IS formed the core of the October 17th Mobilisation in Canberra last year and it was the IS which played a major role in the fight against the anti-strike wave earlier this year



We might ask what was the role of the women's movement in all these struggles. O'Connor is critical of the IS's attitude to various movements. Our attitude is clear — we will work with movements, as we have consistently shown, but our aim is not just to build numerous different movements. The central aim of the IS is also to build a revolutionary workers party — a party which will eventually be crucial in the overthrow of capitalism. The activity of isolated movements (i.e. isolated from the working class) is unlikely to succeed if they are not based on the strategic power of the working class. Only that power is capable of making a socialist revolution.

Involvement in Anzac Day

O'Connor says the IS alienate those "genuinely fighting women's oppression" from its politics. Let us look at the involvement of the International Socialists in Women Against Rape struggle.

All the initial organising meetings were attended by a member. In fact she was a main protagonist pushing the view that people should go on the offensive in making a public outcry against the oppressive nature of capitalist wars — particularly against rape. Other women attending the meetings argued that rather than take the offensive, a three-day workshop on rape should be run. Fortunately the majority of organisers were more interested in expressing their views publicly. The IS wanted to mouth the offensive against all the oppressive aspects of war, with the support of both women and men. However, when the majority of the group decided to exclude men from the demonstration and to concern themselves only with the rape issue, the IS did not discontinue their involvement.

In later meetings it was decided that, rather than demonstrate against Anzac Day, the women should walk with the "war heroes" to place a wreath in memory of all women raped in all wars. Spokespeople interviewed on the media prior to the march said the women would not disrupt, but intended to be a part of the Anzac Day commemorations in a dignified fashion. It was this glorification of bourgeois wars that resulted in IS members' feeling they could no longer be associated with the event. Hence the comment made by Bill Spence, supporting the stand of the IS, that the organisers did a deal against the socialist inclined.

When the legislation was brought down to prevent the women from marching, IS decided that although we could not support the particular method of "protest" which had been decided on, we wanted to show our support by defending their right to march. The organisers would not allow us to hold placards defending the women's right to march, as this was purportedly "watering down the issue". O'Connor has called this slogan a "shabby piece of reformism...", but thousands of people in Queensland, including many IS members considered it important enough to build a mass movement around.

As we were only allowed to join the main body of the march if we did not distinguish our politics, we formed a support group on the footpath. Similarly we joined the watch-house vigil in solidarity with the women and men arrested. So who is Peter O'Connor referring to when he claims we alienated people from our politics?

Conclusion

O'Connor says that if the IS participated in a few battles we might then be in a position to win the war (very flattering). The IS from its inception has involved itself in those battles. Our participation in some of them has been outlined above. All its members are actively involved in struggles around specific issues, many are involved in issues which particularly affect women. Finally let us hope that all of us who have participated in this lengthy polemic will continue to fight against exploitation and oppression. The IS certainly will.

Margot, Penny & Rick

JESUS

THE MAN WHO FITS NO FORMULA

The following is an edited transcript of Dr Robert Banks' address to the A.N.U. Staff/Student Forum in July this year. The full address and discussion are on cassette in Chifley Library.

The Question

"Who was Jesus?" The question has been asked for almost 2000 years in all sorts of ways by all sorts of people. In our own time the question has been asked, for example, by Dennis Potter in his BBC TV play, "The Son of Man"; by Rice and Webber in their rock musical "Jesus Christ Superstar"; by Tebalski and Schwartz in "Godspell"; by Franco Zeffereilli in his epic six hour production "Jesus of Nazareth" and by Don Cupitt in his BBCTV series "Who was Jesus?", to mention only a few.

The same question was asked in Jesus' own day. Jesus' question to his disciples "Who do people say I am?" indicates that all sorts of people were asking who he was. The disciples asked the question: "What sort of man is this?" The masses were also astonished at him and said they had never heard or seen anyone like him. The scribes and priests wanted to know "By what authority do you do the things that you do?" The point is that the question was being asked just as much then as now.

Religious Parties

For Jesus did not belong to any of the religious parties of his own day. There were many such groups but the four main ones were the Sadducees, the Zealots, the Essenes and the Pharisees.

The *Sadducees* were purists about the law. They believed in the Mosaic law only and took no notice even of the Prophets or the rest of the Old Testament. They applied the law literally, taking no account of changing social and cultural conditions. They were the religious establishment in the land and were in a good position to put their views into practice. They also had a political role. In fact they came from the lay aristocracy of Israel, from the

big wealthy city families. Furthermore, since they had political power, they had to come to terms with the occupying Roman forces. Their solution was a political compromise. They tried not to upset the status quo, bending over backwards to please their Roman masters. In return they retained their power and privilege. They had also adapted to the sophisticated Greek way of life to a large extent. So they were both the religious and the political establishment.

Jesus, however, was no religious conservative. Nor was he a political power broker. He cited the prophets against the law on occasions, apparently taking them even more seriously. He went further and put his own words over against both law and prophets. This was enough to terrify any Sadducee. Also, he was able to tell a political ruler where to get off! "Tell that fox," he said of Herod "that I have work to do today and tomorrow so I won't be doing what he wants until I'm ready!" Jesus was scarcely a political quietist if this incident is to be believed. In the long run, however, he was broken by both the religious and political establishment. Rather than being a member of either, he was a victim of both. He was no Sadducee.

guerillas. They were also trained ideologues. Their great aim was to rid Israel of the Romans and to establish Jerusalem as the religio-political centre of the world with themselves in the seat of power. They would use any means to achieve this. Violence was the method they preferred because this was the only one they thought would actually work. Occasionally they were willing to take on the Romans en masse, but they were also willing to assassinate individual Jewish and Roman figures.

But Jesus was no super patriot. Nor was he a violent man. He was capable of violence on occasions, as his clearing of the temple shows, but he rejected force as a way of life! The Sermon on the Mount makes that clear with his statements about not resisting one's enemies and instead loving them. Furthermore, he found a place in his thinking for the Roman authorities. While he wasn't prepared to accept them on their own terms, he did not reject them out of hand. They were to have a subordinate position. There were certain things that were their due. There were more important things that were not. If it came to a conflict they

all who are willing to enter. Jesus was no super patriot or revolutionary.

Jesus was not an *Essene* either. The Essenes had established monasteries in the desert and in the towns, separating themselves from the world and having a wholesome hatred for the leading figures in the capital. They, too, had great hopes for the future. Things were running according to an apocalyptic timetable and the minute hand was nearing the hour when the Messiah would appear. When he did they would join forces, drive the Romans out of the land and establish a new religio-political centre at Jerusalem.

But Jesus was no desert monk. He moved through the countryside, the villages, the towns and ultimately on to Jerusalem. He taught clearly that his disciples were to stay where they were, not hide away from public gaze. He had no apocalyptic timetable either, though he had a firm belief that things of tremendous consequence were going to happen in the future. He talked about the future bringing life and joy and splendour but there was no detailed description such as that of the Essenes. So Jesus was no Essene either.

Nor was he a *Pharisee*. The Pharisees were the original Methodists. They had a great concern for piety and put themselves through very rigorous religious exercises. They surrounded themselves with a mass of regulations. That was the way to become holy. These regulations tended to divorce them from those who did not pursue the same path, such as those more lax about the law, those racially different who had other standards and women who were considered inferior. But the Pharisees did have a concern for the whole of life and sought to extend God's standards into every human sphere. They were not legal literalists who altered the law in accordance with its basic spirit to apply it to contemporary circumstances. However, the mass of regulations made life static and change hard to come by. Despite having things in common with it, Jesus did not take the Pharisaic way either.

He was not an ascetic or a rigorist. He had a world *affirming* piety, not a world *denying* one. He mixed with *all* sorts of people, so it was a *people affirming* piety as well! He, too, had a broad concern ranging over all dimensions of life. Yet his teaching worked itself out differently, beginning with attitudes, motives and dispositions and moving out from there to talk about institutions, conventions and structures. It was much more flexible in its character and much more dynamic in its effects.



Nat/Europeo/Milan



He was no *Zealot* either. The Zealots were the super patriots of their day. Most of them lived up in the hills a good distance away from the urban centres. They were well trained

had to be resisted but in certain areas of life what they asked just did not matter. Also, unlike the Zealots who kept the kingdom of God open to only their fellow Jews, Jesus opened its doors to

So Jesus was not a member of a party. In fact, he never asked anyone to join a party, either of his own making or anyone else's. Instead he constantly pointed people to God and the phrase always on his lips was: "The Kingdom of God". This was breaking into history. God himself was becoming present in a way he had not been before. His purposes were earthing themselves in the everyday lives of men and women in a much greater way than had ever happened. Jesus *did* call some people to follow him. But this was not to imbibe some teaching or doctrine, nor regulate their lives according to a clearly defined set of standards. In calling people to follow him, he simply asked them to be part of his *life*, to go where he went, be involved in what he did and suffer the consequences that were in store.

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THE CLERISY

by Harry Lindgren

THE CANADIAN NOVELIST columnist playwright actor critic and as a throw-in part-time academic Robertson Davies is as well known in Canada as is the Australian So-and-so Whatsisname in Australia. He begins his book *A Voice from the Attic* (Canada being America's attic) with a part titled "A call to the clerisy", the latter being certain people who read books.

They're not of necessity university graduates, for a degree no longer guarantees experience in the humanities; nor critics or scholars, for books to many of these are only raw material for their own purposes. They are those, whether professional or amateur, who read for pleasure but not for idleness; who read for pastime, but not to kill time; who love books but do not live by books. They are those who are qualified to evaluate literature new and old. Mr Davies is of the opinion that in the last hundred years they've abdicated their power to decide the success or failure of a book, and he would like them to regain their sovereignty.

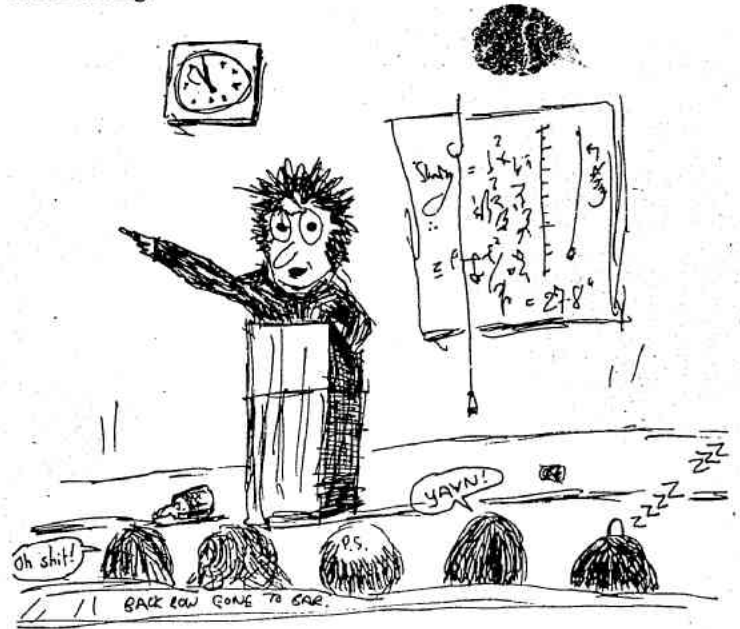
As in literature, so there is in other branches of culture and learning a clerisy, or should be. Let a new and important scientific theory or discovery be announced. Scientists everywhere will test it, and a knowledgeable group, the pertaining clerisy, will judge it according to the results of the testing.

contain copper, you should test them for copper? Or a physicist that if you want to know which of several substances are radioactive, you should measure their radioactivity? Such nonsense would never get past the editor, but if by some miraculous mishap it did, there are clerisies that would deluge the perpetrators with derision.

In certain other disciplines it's different. An educational research finding, by a Doctor of Philosophy, that

Assessment of reading would appear to be valuable as a diagnostic tool to identify those students requiring remedial reading, was arrived at after testing 99 nursing trainees with the help of three assistants. It was actually published, and (I expect) insted of getting a deluge of derision from colleagues it was soberly discussed. You recognize, I hope, the analogs in chemistry and physics, and appreciate the enormously different reception they would get.

The insertion above of "I expect" is justified because educational research findings of equal inanity (the smaller the class the better, an experienced teacher is better than an inexperienced one, etc.) are to my knowledge taken seriously.



"My researches would appear to show that if you want to know how long a piece of string is, you should measure its length."

So will it be when a new treatment of a serious disease is announced. It will be the subject of worldwide investigation, and will be either confirmed or found to be a promising lead that petered out. Judgment will be passed on it accordingly. On the other hand, as the case of H.C. Urey and Krebiozen shows, ridicule will be the lot of those who deserve it, for in medicine, as in other studies with a rational basis, there is an effective clerisy.

IS A CHEMIST ever likely to announce, in *Nature* or *Science* or *Search*, his tentative research finding that if you want to know which of several substances

SUPPOSE that scientific analogs did not get a different reception. Let your imagination run riot, and suppose in contrast that the far more efficient Arabic numerals had not replaced Roman ones, and that a mathematician one of international repute, proclaimed that Roman numerals, despite their often cited disadvantages, came remarkably close to being an optimal system of numeration. Suppose that this statement were endorsed by other leading mathematicians, who added that it had no unnecessary features such as facilitating calculation. Suppose that scholars in related disciplines echoed the statement, adding that not merely was there no basis for the claim that Rom-

an numerals should be replaced, but research clearly demonstrated that Arabic numerals were a disadvantage in calculation. Suppose that spokesmen for teachers collected such opinions, to refute the claim that for the sake of learners Roman numerals should be replaced.

This isn't harmless fatuousness like the research findings mentioned above, so wouldn't you wonder whether it was all a nightmare, or had you strayed into a lunatic asylum?

UNFORTUNATELY the nightmare or lunacy is actual fact, though not in mathematics. In "Folly is where you find it" (*Woroni*, 33, 1, 9) I quoted from page 49 of Chomsky and Halle's *The Sound Pattern of English* the statement that English orthography, despite its often cited inconsistencies, comes remarkably close to being an optimal orthographic system for English.

In "Primitive spells" (*Woroni*, 33, 6, 16) I quoted some of the echoes of this statement, to the effect that

English spelling . . . is really quite adequate because it represents the underlying forms and disregards the distinct pronunciations - orthography is optimal for its purpose.

Traditional orthography enables the reader to deal directly with meaning-bearing units without having to be concerned with superficial and irrelevant phonetic detail.

To these two statements I add a third, that

Our traditional English writing system seems to be a near optimal one for learning to read,

because, according to its writer and in the words of the spokesmen for teachers who unearthed it,

Research clearly demonstrates that phonetic writing systems . . . do not give children an advantage. . . . In fact the opposite is the case.

This last statement, a particular case of the astounding thesis that simplifying a task makes it harder, is the culminating lunacy.

THE CLAIM to optimalness is based on a correlation of form and meaning - "underlying forms" or "meaning-bearing units", as they're called in two of the quotations above. In "Primitive spells" I dismissed the correlation in one sentence:

Counter-examples, eg actual/actuary/actuate (similar forms but different substance) and justice/law/legal/right (similar substance but different forms), can be found in thousands.

A single sentence should suffice, because what I say about counter-examples is so obvious. But I added that I intended to go more fully into the matter later, so I do it now, but only a little more fully.

One of the examples in support is telegraph, telegraphic, telegraphy.

in which the forms, in disregard of the different pronunciations, are the same. But they can undergo chameleon-like changes as in

abstain, abstention, abstinence (tain, ten, tin)

So the formal differences can be as great as those in words with unrelated meanings such as

contain, contention, continence (tain, ten, tin), to which set, for good mesure, one can add

content (satisfied), continent (land-mass).

Further word-sets with the same or similar forms, but with unrelated meanings, e.g.

annual, annul, annular, secret, secrete (in psychology), secretary, subsidy, subsidiary, subsidy,

can be found not in mere scores, or in mere hundreds, but in thousands. All one needs for making a long list of them is a dictionary, together with Roget's *Thesaurus* for word-sets such as justice/law etc. similar in meaning but not in form.

Obviously the form of a word is quite unreliable as a guide to its meaning. The claim to the contrary is so palpably silly that anyone undertaking to refute it almost feels silly himself, just as he would if required to refute the palpably silly claim that Roman numerals are superior to Arabic ones. Others have refuted the claim to optimalness more fully elsewhere, but why should I do it here? Why should anyone, anywhere?

WHERE was the clerisy? The original statement should never have been allowed to see the light, but having done so it should at once have met such a deluge of derision as to force a hasty retraction, and anyone echoing it should have been promptly squashed, his standing destroyed. Likewise the perpetrators of the other inanities. The clerisy reacted otherwise, and since only one of the examples quoted mentions phonetic spelling they can't be excused (in a fashion) as having a blind spot in regard to spelling reform, their only one. There's no getting out of it; the clerisy failed in their duty, shamefully.

What standing can others be expected to give to a discipline, and to those who practise it, when one of its leading exponents sets the ball rolling with such a lunacy, and other exponents, the clerisy, are so blundered as to give it wide endorsement?



"I suppose it had to happen - Scottish tennis fans!"

PSYCHOLOGY A SWIPE AT PARANOIA

Most of the important concepts in psychiatry have a biochemical aspect, and a tangible personal aspect. It tends to be accepted that the tangible personal aspect, in its nature and purpose, is somehow sanctified by the scientific exactness of the biochemical aspect. Rubbish. When it comes to man's ideas of good and bad, and what's good and bad about feeling, this comes from the heritage of tradition, art, religion and whatever else, but not sterile scientific data. Science can shed new light or add a new dimension, but it can't radically alter man's idea of what's natural and unnatural. Returning to the division of the concept into its biochemical and personal aspects, I would suggest that the biochemical aspect owes its importance to the authenticity of the personal attributes it purports to reflect.



The personal aspect of this concept 'paranoia' - visions of grandeur or persecution - is defined well enough. When are these feelings unjust, or somewhat or entirely justified? The issue usually surfaces in heated circumstances when people neither can, nor care to be sincere (or 'objective' if you prefer the scientific pretences of the times). It is a concept for a society, where people are pretty jealous of their talents and standing. It is ideally suited to the phenomenon of kettle call the pot black. Foremost in this vein is Freud himself, a man who did his utmost to distort his own past and cover up the motivations for his theories (see Frank J. Sulloway; *Freud: Biologist of the Mind: Beyond the psychoanalytic legend* Fontana, 1980). The concept can't be criticised on its own because it is defined well enough. But it raises thorny questions which it handles dismally, if at all.

So if you say I'm paranoid, I say that's where the thinking doubles up. Throughout history the noble and grotesque has reared its ugly head, only to fall with a resounding crash. Gaining its foothold over chaos and weakness of whatever kind, it generates like problems for itself, self-destructive. Perhaps this idea is a trifle pretentious, then again, perhaps it fits the lives of many. Instances I've struck at the opposite extreme tend to have an almost childish enthusiasm for life, and hearty disregard for the subdued pomposity of the world.

It would be nice if this cold water - no, freak ice - sank this Titanic concept of modern life.

John V. Williams.

SAME PEOPLE BATTLE ON

HYDRO-ELECTRICITY AND LAND RIGHTS IN THE ARCTIC

Laurence McCook.

About 400 km north of the Arctic Circle, on the coast of Norway, is the town of Alta. When I arrived there last January, the temperature was rising from -36°C to about -25°C . I asked someone when the sun rose - "Next Wednesday, I think."

Because three or four different languages were spoken, I found it difficult to get accurate details of the situation, so what follows is a somewhat vague mixture of facts and impressions. Near the junction of the Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish borders, rises the Alta river, which on its journey to the Atlantic, has cut the deepest gorge in Europe. (This may have gained in the translation!) It crosses the only remaining wilderness area in Sameland* (or less politely Lapland), the last region where the Same* can live their traditional nomadic life as reindeer herdspeople.

The governments of all three-Scandinavian countries have increasingly displaced this race. Now, the Norwegian government wishes to build a hydro-electric scheme near Alta, simultaneously robbing the Same of their last natural pastures and effectively destroying this magnificent wilderness.

Fortunately, their opposition, Folke aktionens (People's action) is receiving massive support. The organisation is not a group of agitating radicals, but a cross-section of all Scandinavia. The leader is a middle-aged local shopkeeper, and many older locals have fought the proposal for ten years. Their determination, and that of over six hundred people from all over Norway, Sweden, and Finland is strong and inspiring. The government is clearly worried, as it has stationed six

* Lapp is a derogatory term.

hundred policemen in a ship in Alta harbour, costing the nation about \$170,000 per day.

My own memories of Alta are precious. A beautiful land, deep in snow, with no sun, just a fantastic, water-colour rose-pink sky at midday. Warm clothes, warm people, warm fires, hot drinks, Midnight skiing in full moon-lit hills. Pines laden heavy with the gentle white powder. Animal tracks in untouched snow. Clearing snow and using boiling water to melt the ground to pitch the tents. The big tents with wood stoves and a carpet of straw and reindeer skins. A riotous game of football with a rock-hard frozen orange, whilst a police helicopter watched our every move! Putting bread and cheese in the oven until it had thawed enough to eat.

And then the arrival of hundreds of policemen, who marched, without permission, onto private land, into a private home, pulled down our camp, took our tents (not funny in two metres of snow), and eventually arrested everyone. Gao cells crammed with singing, laughing and determined people. Our eventual (illegal) deportation to Finland. Most people immediately returned to Alta.

It is disappointing that even in "free-minded" Scandinavia, governments can be so belligerently and blindly exploitative. But it is reassuring that opposition to the destruction of beauty and nature can be so well organised, so peaceful and create good feelings and respect, even between police and environmentalists. I only hope Folkes aktionens is strong enough to convince the government that "Earth is not merely a home for man".

Life BEFORE TEAS

A great deal of dissent has been seen in the last few weeks about the issue of student fees and allowances. Those most affected are students on T.E.A.S. who are threatened by abolition of their allowances combined with the introduction of student tuition fees.

When I commenced by degree in 1972 there were fees. If I remember correctly they were set at about \$100 per subject per annum paid on a term by term basis, so a student paid about three hundred dollars per annum for tuition. In addition there were other fees which have remained such as Union, Students' Association fees etc. This was an accepted fact of life.

T.E.A.S. benefits were hard won. The demonstrations of my first years after school revolved around a group of student policies ranging from apartheid to conscription and involvement of the Vietnam war to Aboriginal rights. When Labor came to power, many of the ideas voiced at student demonstrations became the policies of the new govern-

ment. One was T.E.A.S. and the abolition of fees.

But before T.E.A.S. was introduced it was quite normal for students to be scholarship holders. There was the Commonwealth scholarship, N.S.W. Teachers' Scholarships (I was on that one) and a variety of others.

Relatively few people were not on one kind of scholarship or another. And these were not necessarily the super-brilliant type of student. Mostly, they were the people who achieved above average grades at school. These are the people who go on to university anyway, so in a way it strikes a balance.

I would not agree with the abolition of T.E.A.S. nor with the idea of student loans. But it should be remembered that there was life before T.E.A.S. even if its abolition is the shape of change about to come in this country.

Most probably the change in lifestyle brought about by the replacement of scholarships with the general allowance is merely a renaming of an identical situation. Nonetheless it remains an issue.

Philip Linford.

FEES; "CALLOUS & HEARTLESS"

"The decision by the Fraser Government to increase fees by 10% is a callous and heartless one", a spokesperson for the Malaysian Union of Students in Australia (MUSA) said today.

"Over the last two years we have made many submissions to the Government regarding the unjust nature of the fee imposition and the hardship it has caused for overseas students."

"But they have simply ignored our pleas", the spokesperson said.

The spokesperson pointed out that Australia as a rich country has often spoken out on world forums for the need to help developing countries. "But when the time comes to help in a practical way, the Fraser Government has instead decided to increase this educational tax

on overseas students", the spokesperson said.

The MUSA spokesperson also pointed out the profits that Australia reaps from Third World countries "For example, last year Australia made a profit of \$251.7 million from trade with Malaysia. This is a massive increase of 45% from 1979. Consider the earnings of \$7.3 million for Australia from the fee imposition. Clearly the fee imposition is uncalled for and shows the Australian Government's insensitivity towards the plight of overseas students and their families, many of whom are from lower and middle income groups."

Issued by B. Hassaram (President) Malaysian Union of Students in Aust.

CHURCH DEBATE STILL GOING

In reply to Vincent Torley's attempts to publicly justify his own convictions instead of privately pursuing his perversions-

Firstly - why is there such a great need to run a full page article justifying the Catholic Church unless (a) you have great doubts (b) the criticisms are valid?

The Catholic Church is the most elitist, bourgeois, money-making, status-seeking corporation in the history of the world. Your cute myth-fact method of dealing with the inquisition and the burning of heretics is most amusing. You say that for the first twelve centuries after Christ, the "vast majority" of Catholics including their board of management (bishops and popes etc.) taught it was wrong to kill heretics. What about the minority? I suppose they were amazingly active and killed and burned heretics at a ferocious pace to compensate for the lack of brutal activity not being performed by the "vast majority". Then you argue it was only during the 13th century that the popes became intolerant enough to "set up the inquisition. Intolerant of what? Opposition? They certainly compensated for their 12 centuries of tolerance.

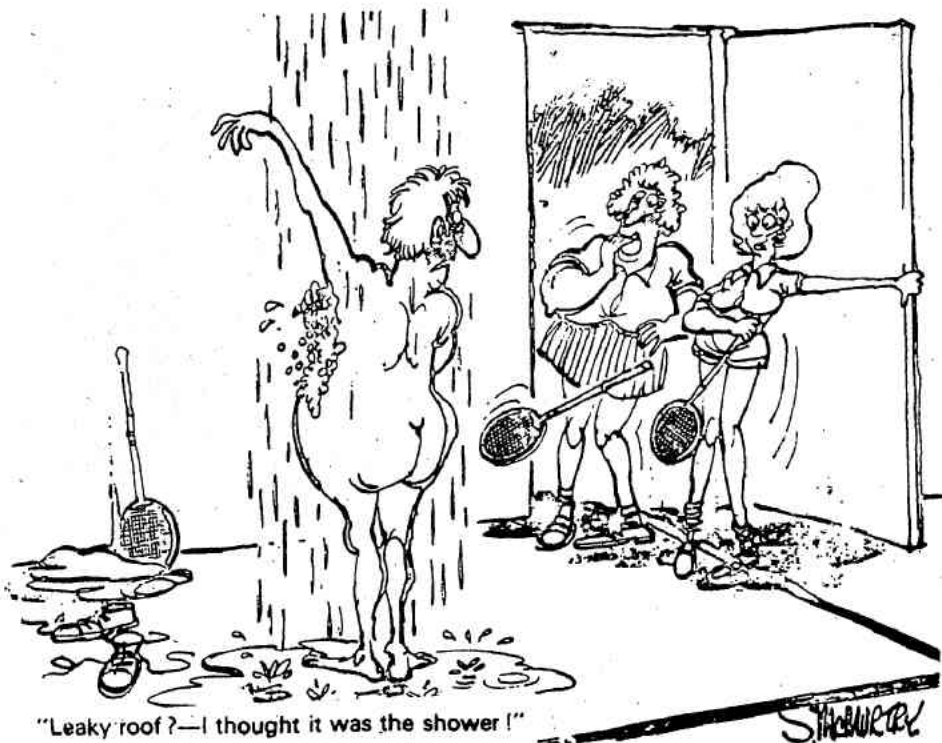
The role of the Church in Ireland highlights how Catholicism has sold out so as to ensure its existence. During

the British persecutions the Dublin ecumenical aristocracy condoned barbarous activity, all in the hope that the British would guarantee their positions of power. If the Church had not legitimised British intervention for the last 600 years, and particularly last century during the reign of terror of the Black and Tans (it would do you good to read up on the horrors of Ireland and the role of the Catholic Church, Vincent) the tragedy that is Ireland today would probably not exist.

A visit to the Vatican would also do you the world of good. Yes, the art work is sumptuous, if one regards the whole exercise as simply yet another visit to yet another Italian Art Gallery. But the Vatican City is the Capital of the Catholic Church, and it is full of clerical finery covered in priceless gems, gold thread and enormous pearls. To visit the Sistine Chapel, one first has to buy one's ticket (\$2.50) and then walk through a turnstile, where an attendant clips your ticket. Inside there are neon light signs directing visitors to major exhibitions. Torley, if that's your faith and hope, congratulations. Welcome to the establishment, the maintainer of status quo, political neutrality and, most importantly, mega dollar\$!

Geoff Conaghan.

CAPTION COMPETITION



CAPTION COMPETITION

A PRIZE OF \$5 IS OFFERED FOR THE BEST CAPTION - OTHER THAN THE ONE ABOVE - SEND ENTRIES TO WORONI, PO BOX 4, CANBERRA, OR DROP THEM IN TO THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OFFICE BEFORE 15th SEPTEMBER.

Unemployment in Canberra

Unemployment is something that threatens many people at present and it is suggested that it will continue to do so for some years to come. For the past five years it seems to have been an issue most specifically amongst young people. According to the CES, the registered Youth Unemployed for Canberra and Queanbeyan was 14% in 1976 and in February 1981 this level was 30% which is 11% higher than the national rate. It now seems that Unemployment will affect a much wider group of people. Changes in technology along with organisational changes are likely to alter the dynamics of the workforce.

Recent surveys have indicated that prolonged periods of unemployment usually generate despair, apathy and lack of motivation to seek work. It has also been suggested that people with some job experience are more likely to become employed again or, at least, are more able to cope with periods of unemployment. The new training and educational courses that the Government is planning to introduce, with the termination of CYSS (Commonwealth Youth Support Scheme) will therefore not offer much for the long term unemployed person. CYSS centres have provided support, and a place to go as well as informing the unemployed of educational and training opportunities that are presently available - such as EPUY (Educational Programmes for Unemployed Youth).

The unemployment situation in Canberra is worse than in many other cities. A report from the NCDC in May of this year has indicated that the level of unemployment is around 6% in the ACT which means about 7500-8000 people are unemployed. The national level of unemployment is about 5.2% according to the ABS. With the recent

announcements by the Review of Commonwealth Functions Committee of stricter staff ceilings in the Public Service (a reduction of Government employment by 2% over the next two years) there is now a greater need than ever before for private industry to develop in Canberra. In 1979 the Government employed 55,600 people (65%), semi-government areas employed 21,400 (24%) and private enterprise employed 9000 (11%). For there to be a significant increase in job opportunities in the private sector more than 1,700 jobs need to be created annually.

There will be approximately 3500 school leavers and tertiary graduates joining the queues of the workforce at the end of this year. For the graduates, employment is more likely than for the school leavers. In April 1980, there were only 6.6% of ANU 1979 graduates still seeking employment. However the Review of Commonwealth Functions may alter this situation for this year's graduates as a very large proportion of ANU graduates find employment in Government or semi-government organisations. It is projected that somewhere between 1000-1200 graduates will find placements in the Public Service through retirements and resignations. This still leaves a considerable number of people without employment prospects in Canberra for 1982. Thus again emphasizing the need for developing employment growth in the private sector.

It seems obvious that with the likely growth of the unemployed at the end of the year, there needs to be a greater availability of resources and assistance to these people. Unfortunately it seems unlikely that the Government is going to provide much along these lines. Consequently it is community groups and

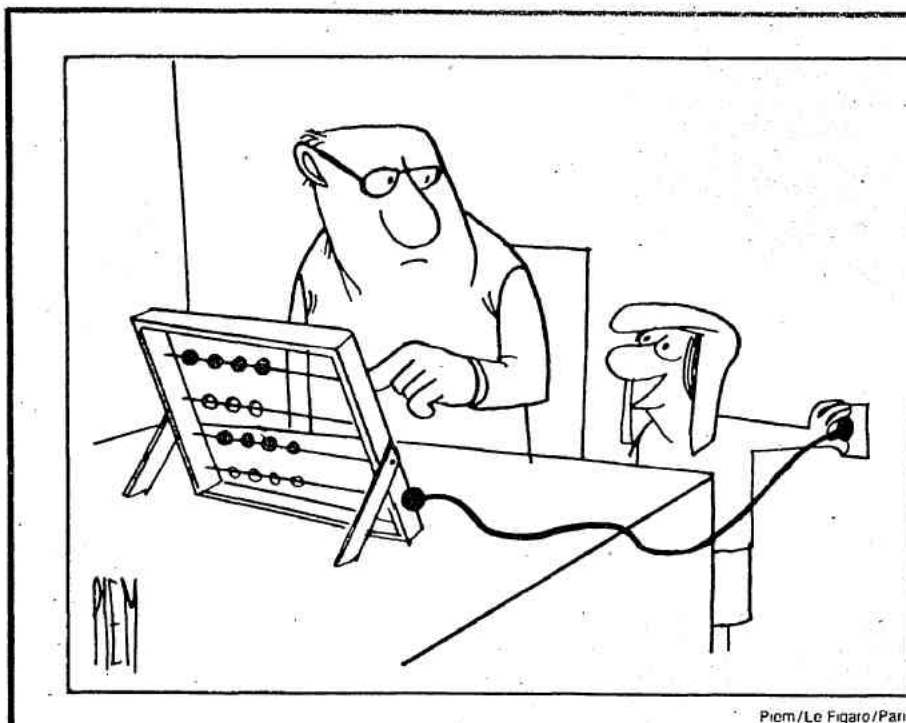
the community at large that must become more supportive and creative in its attempts to assist the unemployed people. The Work Resources Centre is one such organisation that is trying to promote these opportunities.

The Work Resources Centre is concerned with promoting, co-ordinating and contributing to work being done in relation to unemployment. An example of this is the promotion and development of co-operatives as a viable alternative to present employment situations. There are a considerable number of co-operatives operating successfully in the ACT. Some of these are Kurrajong

Wholesale Nursery, Megaló Industries (a silkscreen co-operative) and Ainslie Village. Another area which the WRC is involved in is the development of alternative education facilities for the unemployed.

The NCDC has projected that the growth in unemployment over the next five years is likely to be between 2500-6000. If this is the case it is a situation that needs to be carefully considered by every individual in Canberra.

Sue Morley,
(Project Officer,
Work Resources Centre)



Piem/Le Figaro/Paris

bitumen river

tony twigg

XEROX WORKS

furneaux st manuka

ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopian economy is in a shambles. The Soviet-backed military regime is facing wars in all parts of the country and the colonial war in Eritrea, as well as looming debt repayments to Moscow for Soviet armaments.

Coffee production, which earns 70% of the country's foreign exchange income, has plummeted. The country's deficit in the Balance of Payments has increased from \$98 million in 1974 to \$239 million in 1980. The country's foreign debts — apart from its purchases of Soviet weapons — rose from \$343 million to \$614 million over the same period. In 1982 Ethiopia will have to begin to repay Moscow the \$1.8 billion it owes for Soviet military hardware.

Ironically, money is flowing to the Ethiopian military junta from the West. This money is being used to fuel the junta's war efforts, and it will be used to repay Moscow in the future. According to a broadcast by the junta's Radio Ethiopia, since 1974 the regime has received \$1.2 billion in economic assistance from the West and \$48 million from the Soviet bloc — just 4% of the former amount.

Despite the fact that the Ethiopian military regime is obviously being used by the Soviet Union to achieve domination in the highly strategic Horn of Africa region — to the detriment of the Western powers — money continues to flow to it from the West. Since the beginning of the year the Ethiopian junta has signed economic agreements with Italy, France, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Much of the money flowing into Ethiopia from Western governments and aid agencies is supposed to be used for refugee relief. But it is clear that the junta does not use it for this purpose. Leon Davico, an official of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, recently described a "refugee camp" run by the Ethiopian junta in the Ogaden as "the worst camp I have ever seen in more than 20 years' service". "This is a death camp," Davico told a press conference in Geneva on February 27th.

He said that there were 20,000 nomads and displaced in the camp, many of them children. had been grouped together by the Ethiopian authorities for the purpose of "re-education" after they had resisted Ethiopian and Cuban military campaigns against the Western Somali Liberation Front guerillas in the Ogaden. The United Nations refugee official concluded by saying that the Ethiopian junta had set up "a camp located in the middle of nowhere, where the youngsters who are expected to follow educational courses have absolutely nothing to eat. I have never seen children in such poor physical condition."

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees now plans to mount a rescue mission to save the lives of the people held in this appalling so-called refugee camp by the Ethiopian junta.

By and large Western money earmarked for economic purposes and refugee relief is being used by the

fascist military junta for other purposes. Eritrean guerillas have captured foodstuffs supplied by the European Economic Community for refugee relief from the hands of the Ethiopian army. In April the junta announced its intention to impose universal conscription in the country. This will cost money, and it is a fair bet that funds will be diverted from other projects for it.

Western aid to the junta is prolonging its life — and that can only be to the Kremlin's benefit.

Why does the West continue to fund the Ethiopian junta? According to the French publication *Le Continent*, it is because the West "has become more and more aware of the need to gain a foothold in this area of prime importance". If this is the aim, it is totally illusory. If the West gives money to the junta, it is only helping the Kremlin to carry the heavy burden of an unpopular and besieged regime which must desperately fend off guerilla movements in all corners of Ethiopia and carry on a colonial war in Eritrea at the same time.

The Western countries should withdraw their assistance to the junta immediately. This action would weaken the Soviet-backed regime and hasten its downfall. This would be a concrete contribution to the international united front against Soviet expansionism and domination.

New Africa News Service
June 1981.

REVIEW

AUSTRALIA'S SECRET VIEW OF ASIAN LEADERS

Diplomatic despatches from Australian missions prove so embarrassing when leaked for publication that the Australian Government, through the High Court, has attempted to enforce a censorship ban.

A series of leaks over the past few years has lent a tone of embarrassment to Australia's dealings with Asian governments, particularly those of Indonesia and India.

The leaks began in May, 1975, with a cable from the Australian Ambassador in Jakarta, Richard Woolcott, on the subject of what was believed to be the impending takeover of East Timor. Woolcott recommended a 'pragmatic rather than a principled stand', because 'that is what national interest and foreign policy is all about'. This message was quoted in the Melbourne paper, *The Sun*, and later in the book *The Washington Connection and Third World Fascism* by Noam Chomsky and Edward S Herman.

'As I stressed in Canberra last month', Woolcott went on, 'we are dealing with a settled Indonesian policy to incorporate Timor — as even Malik (then Foreign Minister, now Vice President Adam Malik) admitted to me on Friday'.

The next embarrassing leak came in June 1976 during Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's visit to Peking. The day after his opening discussion with Chinese leaders the Australian record of the meeting found its way into the hands of the Australian press (as a result of carelessness).

One of the PM's comments was the opinion that the Indonesian regime of President Suharto was 'unstable'. This of course contrasted with the official view, and necessitated some hasty diplomatic footwork in Jakarta.

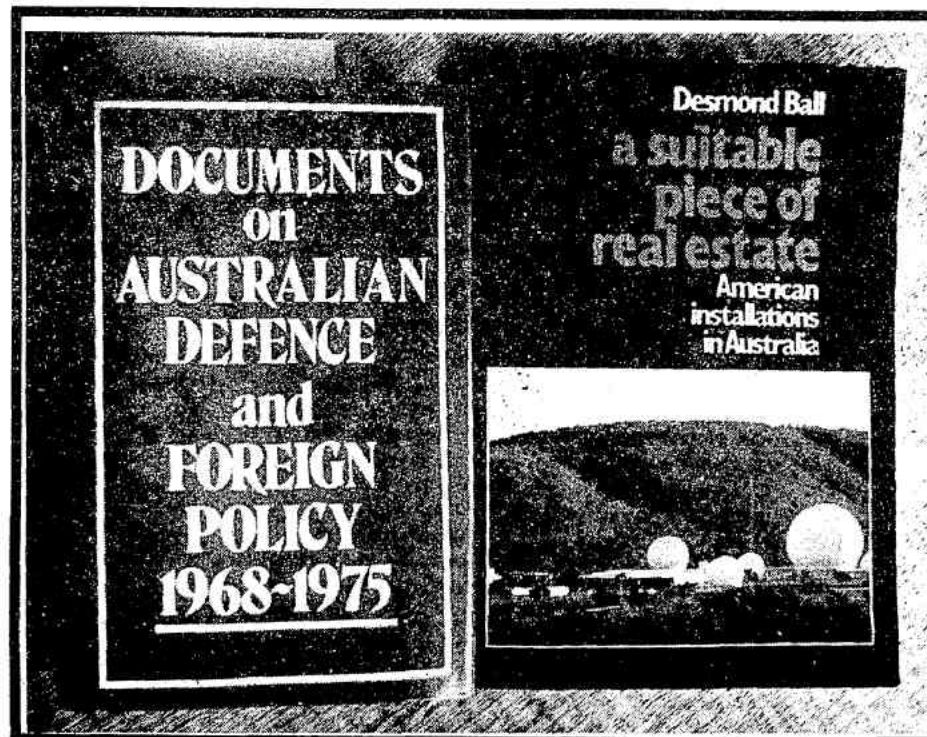
In early November, 1980 it was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's turn to be thus evaluated by Australian officialdom, this time in a soon-to-be-leaked cable from the Australian High Commissioner in New Delhi, Gordon Upton. The report said that Mrs Gandhi's government was on the decline and the military may be asked to step in if conditions worsen.

A flurry of refutations followed from the Indian government. One of Mrs Gandhi's top aides called Upton's report 'absolute rubbish', while the Canberra-based Indian High Commissioner, Mr K D Sharma, said that the Australian Government's statement would at least help to correct the bias of the leaked document.

Newspapers Censored

But much worse was to come.

In the early hours of November 8 two



leading Australian dailies, *The Sydney Morning Herald* and *The Age* began printing extracts from a newly published book, *Documents on Australian Defence and Foreign Policy 1968-1975* (Richard Walsh and George Munster, \$24.95), all 437 pages of which — excluding the compilers' analysis — is a leak.

Before the papers had managed to publish more than a small part of their run, the Australian Government served a High Court injunction on the proprietors which prevented the material going out. The plate was erased, and the *Herald* ran a blank page with the message 'Report on this page stopped by a High Court injunction early today'.

Copies of the paper that did go out carried extracts from the book, mostly relating to the Australia-US alliance. More tantalising was the promise of things to come — MONDAY: The Timor Cables.

But on Monday, due to the continuing injunction, there were no Timor cables, only the start of an appeal before the High Court in Canberra.

After two days it eventuated that the government was not trying to suppress the book because of 'strategic consider-

ations', as was earlier suggested, but because of the undoubted embarrassment which would result when Indonesia's leaders, especially its Intelligence chiefs, read what Australia's Foreign Affairs and Defence departments wrote about them. Of particular interest is the fact that these two departments held strongly differing views of Indonesia's 'right' to annex Timor.

In the High Court the book's publishers and the newspapers holding the serial rights maintained that publication was in the public interest. The Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr P G Henderson, disagreed, saying that the government 'should be seen to be doing its utmost to prevent the publication of material damaging to Australian-Indonesian relations'. If it did not, he said, Australia's ability to do business with Indonesia might be very much reduced.

'The Indonesians could be offended, but it would not stop there. The result could be a different pattern of behaviour from the Indonesians'.

One can only hope that this was not a euphemism for 'invading' because, as is

revealed in another secret document, the US would not necessarily come to Australia's assistance, despite the ANZUS pact and the presence of American installations in Australia.

It remains to be seen whether Australia, where government has far less accountability than in the US, will adopt a similar line to US Judge Gurfain in his decision over *The New York Times's* right to publish *The Pentagon Papers*. His final words were, 'No cogent reasons were advanced to demonstrate anything other than genuine embarrassment might result'.

The aforementioned US attitude to Australia is put under the microscope in Desmond Ball's *A Suitable Piece of Real Estate* (Hale & Ironmonger, Sydney, \$10.95 paper, \$19.95 hard). Dr Ball charts the history of American installations in Australia, 'installations' being jargon meaning the bases — mostly top secret and located in inaccessible, guarded desert locations — from where the US monitors international communications, military movements and even, according to Ball, the phone calls of 'suspect' Australian citizens.

Accountability, or the lack of it, is again relevant. Until late in the term of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, Australia's post-1945 governments had believed that the bases were under the aegis of the US Defense Department, whereas they are actually controlled by the CIA.

Prior to the publication of Ball's important book, the Australian public had been similarly in the dark about the nature of the establishments. Now there is an increasing feeling that, like the presence of US Cruise missiles in the UK, the bases might make Australia a prime target in the event of nuclear war.

As most Australians inhabit the east coast, and most US installations are located in the west, the groundswell is still rather parochial. What bad luck for those living near the targets, say people in Brisbane-Sydney-Melbourne, as if subscribing to the Kissinger theory of 'limited nuclear warfare'. Dr Ball's book, however, confirms that the asset of the bases' being located away from major population centres is outweighed by the vital functions they perform.

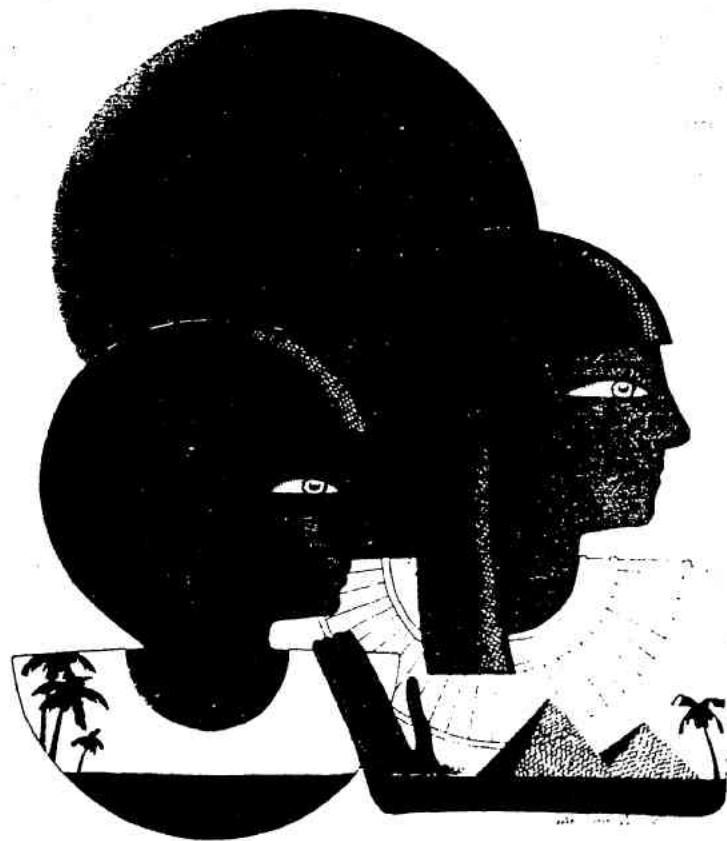
Together these two books should serve to show Australian readers how their governments have subscribed to the Richard Woolcott theory of diplomacy, that of taking a 'pragmatic rather than a principled stand' regardless of whether they are dealing with the big brother across the Pacific or the one up north.

OPERA

CANBERRA OPERA PRESENTS

AIDA

THE SUPREME GRAND OPERA



AIDA The Supreme Grand Opera

A thrilling spectacle, a moving love story. Aida contains Verdi's most inspired and lyrical music. Set in the exotic world of the Ancient Egyptians, Aida tells a story of doomed love between a warrior and a beautiful Ethiopian slave at the court of the Pharaohs.

THE CAST

Distinguished Verdi expert, Carlo Felice Cillano will conduct. Brilliant Italian tenor, Angelo Marenzi, plays the hero, Radames, and his gifted wife Lorraine Nawa Jones, sings Aida in her first Australian appearance.

Celebrated Australian stars, Margreta Elkins, John Shaw and Donald Shanks perform major roles. Three choirs, a 75 piece orchestra, a Dance Company, gymnasts and, for the triumphal march, horses and an elephant, support the star singers.

Canberra Opera's Aida suits the huge scale of its venue, the National Indoor Centre and designer Peter Cooke has re-created the splendour and pageantry of Ancient Egypt. The grandeur of the set is augmented by the colour and beauty of the hundreds of costumes designed for the huge cast by Fiona Reilly.

THURSDAY 10th DECEMBER and
SATURDAY 12th DECEMBER
at 8pm

Tickets from \$7.50

*In a drop of glass
She hangs, drinking sun in
A Chifley window.*

Robert Carver

POETRY

IN A CANBERRA BOOKSTORE

*The hunchback old lady
They hide away on the top floor
Is, I think, A true anarchist.
I try to buy a book;
she winks,
a wink of recognition
For what it means to be
young and broke,
old and broken.*

*I laugh; she seems perplexed
by my insolence and youth.
Wrapping my gift in brown
paper and string
I sense there is
Something Significant happening here.*

*We linger with the giving.
Standing, arms outstretched,
to give and to receive
With eyes locked in
to something more than befits
customer and staff
at ten in the morning.*

*To be is to endure
(To each according to need)
To pay is to reject
(From each according to capacity)
Glowing with the transaction
I bounce off home
to give my lover
a book.*

— by Margaret Emerton.

*Tanka: For Spring
Nothing is quite so
Beautiful as the blossom
Of a nuclear
Warhead when it opens out
Above a morning city.*

Robert Carver.

DISADVANTAGED PERSON STATUS FOR FREE HEALTH CARE FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1981

STUDENTS IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES.

ON THE DOLE- Students on the dole will be issued with Disadvantaged Person Cards for a two week period. Students on the dole should make application to Department of Social Security for a six month status card.

ON T.E.A.S. Students in receipt of TEAS will be advised they must make application for Disadvantaged Person Cards to Dept. of Social Security. They should apply for at least six months status.

Independent Students Students over 25 and not on either TEAS or the dole must make application for Disadvantaged Person Cards to Dept. of Social Security. In order to be classified as Disadvantaged by the Dept. of Social Security, the following criteria must apply and applicants will have to sign a declaration that their income is as stated.

Single Person: must earn less than \$96 per week or less than an average of \$385 per month.
Married Couple: must earn LESS than \$160 per week.

Married couple + 1 child: must earn LESS than \$180 per week. Extra \$20 per week may be earned for each child.

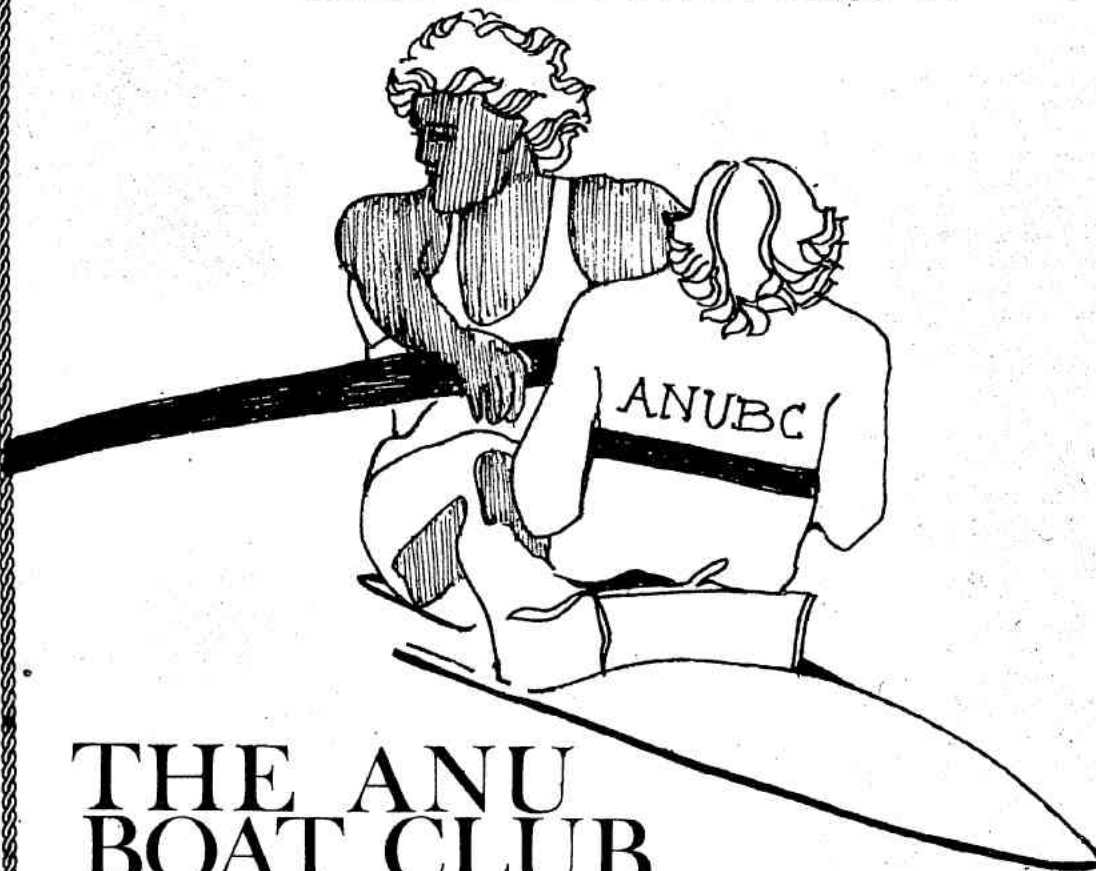
Single Parent + 1 child: Must earn LESS than \$160 per week.

Extra \$20 per week may be earned for each child.

Dependent Student: Students under 25 and supported by their parents will be included in their family Health Insurance (if their parents belong to a Health Fund).

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GET INVOLVED!!



THE ANU BOAT CLUB NEEDS YOU...

The A.N.U. Boat Club is looking for male and female coxes. If you think you might be interested in a coxing position then you could be what we need to steer our crews to victory!

The position is an honourable one and requires little physical exertion.

If you are relatively small, male weight 65kg, maximum, female weight 55kg maximum, and you've got confidence, then give us a shout!

Experience is useful but not essential, (instruction will be given to those who are not experienced) so... get involved. For more info, contact:

ANUBC members
(at Bruce Hall, ph. 48 9498),
ask for Trisha Schock Rm W, 14, Simon Williams X5, Rohan Greenland E49.



Food for Thought

Holidays can tend to drag, can't they, especially when you're broke. Anyhow (Momma don't) I was feeling pretty alone, and all the birds were making noises from the "soon to be developed" syndrome bush down the back which tended to reinforce this feeling. Just so I could make a bit of noise of my own (maybe in self-justification of what? I don't know) I picked up the guitar and bashed out "The Spanish Plains". This song can really be struck hard with the pick; an ironic minefield ready to strike you with splinters of sarcasm. It was invented very late one night, after the bong had been banished as a superfluous item, the coffee was out, lungs slightly strained, and ashtrays overflowing. It quite often happens at this stage of the night that Neil Young or the Cars are put on the record player, and people spin out or laugh up their sleeves, just fading away as they slowly integrate the patterns on the inside of their eyelids with the beat of the music, and say "far out, he's unreal"; as you hear the pure, beautiful notes of slide on a Strat that you've never heard before, and have difficulty identifying in the morning.

Well, if that doesn't happen, then sometimes after a concerted session, three or four of you will pick up guitars, strum out the blues for ten or fifteen minutes, and make up long funny, boring stories to go with them, usually involving quite a few leaps of judgement and reasoning, but always involving your imagination and the sensibilities of other

people around you. This is really a roundabout way of explaining the origins of "The Spanish Plains", which really does not describe in its words the life-style that brought it into the world, but rather one has to listen to the way in which it is strung together to find out not what story is being told to you in words, but rather the mind of the person who created the song is being layed in front of you. You can tell from the way he accents words, and the very words that he chooses what processes control his mind, and perhaps even his perceptions of the world. Just listen to a Paul Kossoff solo, he says it without words - "time away".

No, you people in business studies who did Communications 1, I'm not talking about paralinguistics, and no you people in teacher education who took an English elective, I'm not talking about looking for interpretations in other peoples' words; what I am talking about is using the words or song as a mirror, which reflects what the whole person is about.

But I must get back to the original story: the holidays. (It's really amazing how easily one can be sidetracked. When you're telling long, funny, boring stories, they also tend to remind you of other things that may be worth telling, and sometimes people can get the shits, well I know one person who did anyway, but that's another story.) When someone talks, do you listen to the words? The meaning behind the words? You could just say sarcastically "cut it out you

clown" as some people do, or you can appreciate the value of "communication at the level of a human interface". I know one clown who keeps everyone on their toes, but no-one listens to what he says, and so no-one really gets to see him, I think.

Getting back to the holidays, and what did or didn't happen. Playing the guitar is OK I s'pose, but when you really want someone to talk to, and she doesn't seem to want to talk to you, then that's pretty lonely. If the 0.5 percent of the population who have dropped trips think they've experienced alienation, then you ought to try sitting in an empty house staring at the telephone, especially if Neil Young's "Like a Hurricane" is playing in the background. You could pick up the receiver and say to someone, "Well I got up in the morning, had breakfast, listened to all four sides of Electric Ladyland, played with the cat, had a smoke, listened to the little green birds singing, and then snapped the fucking top E on my guitar trying to work out "Silvia". What have you been doing?"

If they're having as good a time as you, you're reduced to tears of boredom as they recount how the seconds clawed in such a calculated excruciatingly painful way past their senses, or even worse, they could induce sharp jealousy if they have been having a better time. But none of this really helps your lonely feelings. I'm just wondering why she was so cross on Saturday, and why do we have trouble talking, and why do we get on

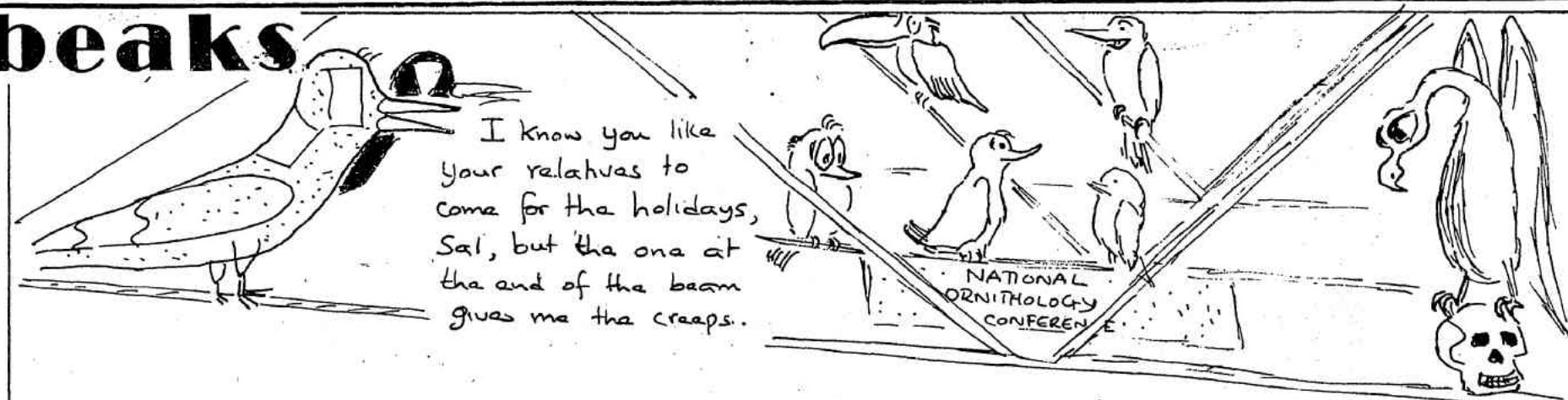
so well sometimes and why am I feeling like this, and why does she touch me like she does. You know, Johnny once said "Down, down, you're draggin' me down" and right now that's how I feel.

Sometimes holidays are a drag, when you couldn't even be bothered getting up in the morning. Mind expanding drugs don't help you get over problems either; to me they just seem to blow up the problem to even greater proportions. I wonder if I can go and visit one of my friends, except they are all out at work. I wonder if they'll read this. Words can be twisted so far, and sometimes they stick, leaving little barbs in your freshly torn flesh; some people are so susceptible through their minds. I wonder where this leaves it. Is this a self-exposition or a self-examination? You tell me, because I don't know.

I didn't mean to wake you if you were dreaming, you see there's a million different ways to take everything (so in that regard nothing should really shock you) so what if the taps won't turn on in the desert; there's still a few plants that will flower and you can think, even with your eyes closed.

Reprinted from Yoni Vol 8, No 5.

beaks



Don't be
Speciesist,
Bert



Seamus
was the
H-block
Committee
mascot



He quit
because
he wasn't
getting
enough
to eat



So we got
him
elected
to clean
up the
Union.



It's amazing the
media coverage
you can get ...



... by perching
on a DJ's
shoulder.



He's going to
get export
quality meat
for the raf ...



... so he can
reduce the
level of the
subsidy ...



... and avoid
the sales tax
on pet food.

BEAKS 3-10

ED. COL. WEEK OF ACTION

ORGANISE DONT AGONISE!



street theatre:

tuesday 1.00, union court

meeting:

wednesday 1.00, union court

A.N.U. AND THE PARIS CAFE

Many students come to university with the idea that university experience and learning will be something like the classic Paris cafe image – hours of sitting around over coffee, deep in discussion and argument, thrashing out problems and potential solutions – learning through collective action and involvement. We come to university with strong conceptions of what it means to be a student, who students are and what they do. That conception involves critique and critical discourse. It is now third term and Spring. We are all shut up in the library with our books, working alone on essays or preparing for exams. The illusion of the Paris Cafe has died. Our early conceptions of what it means to be a student have been replaced by images of ourselves working to get the work done, for the 'ultimate' pay-off, marks and merit lists.

The reality of student life at ANU is largely determined by two things: the way we learn and what we learn. In the first place, we learn as isolated individuals, 'empty vessels' to be filled up with knowledge by the all powerful, all knowing teachers. In lectures we listen, take notes and internalize the knowledge proffered without tending to question. In tutorials we tend to talk to, and show off our knowledge to, our tutors, rather than entering into constructive discussion with our peers. Our essays and exams are designed also to provide evidence of our 'learning' for the single individual who is to assess and mark it. The nature of the social relations engendered in this process go unquestioned. It is 'common-sense' that one should compete with one's peers, that the lecturer should have the power to determine assessment, that the lecturer's conception of an issue is right because s/he knows more. In such a system, it is not surprising that critical discussion is rarely generated. Any critique that we do attempt is done in isolation; an isolated topic in an isolated essay for an isolated reader. Critique is divorced from its social context. Critical discourse can result only from an awareness of ourselves in a social situation, as something other than technicians applying our knowledge to specific problems. A critical stance involves critique of the social process in which we are involved as well as critique of books and ideas.

ORGANISE, DON'T AGONISE

During the week of 14-16 September the SA Education Collective is having the long awaited for "Week of Action". Activities will include street theatre (on Tuesday), and a rally (on the Wednesday) and a stall and sandwich boards all week. The theme of the Week will be "Organise, don't agonise". This is about the time of year when people are beginning to be ground down just before the year winds up. Your heavy workload and often uninteresting courses are not your own individual problems. Many others feel as you do. So don't bear your grudge alone, don't sit back and get alienated and cynical. By yourself you can do nothing, but together the chances of improvement at least rise. Come to the week of action, get involved in the Education Collective (Ed. Coll.) and DON'T AGONISE, ORGANISE!

The knowledge that we learn is for the most part, a reflection of the dominant ideologies in our society. It is selected and organized with certain ends in mind, and ideally suited to preparing individuals for slotting into the specialized roles which are part of the existing social division of labour. We are educated as technicians of law, sociology, chemistry or physics. The knowledge offered us does *not* include; coping with unemployment, organizing working collectives, the problems we face as women, migrants or blacks. In short, our position as students in the social system is ignored as are the -potential situations we face as lawyers, sociologists, chemists or physicists.

It is time for us to question who we are, what we are learning at University how we intend to apply that knowledge and why. An awareness of ourselves as thinking people living and working in a specific social situation is crucial, and the aim: to re-create the Paris Cafe experience at ANU.

